THE DAILY GAZETTE:
PUBLISHED BY
KING, REED & CO.,
Corner Sixth Ave. and Smithfield St.
JOSIAH KING, T. P. HOUSTON, H. P. REED, H. M. LONG,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
By mail, per year.....$10.00

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVI.—NO. 29. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1871. FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK.

FIRST EDITION.
MIDNIGHT.

STATE CAPITAL.

Common School Superintendent.

THE ROTHERMEL PAINTING.

Petition of Pittsburgh Banks.

SUPERINTENDENT OF SOLDIERS ORPHANS

Schuylkill County Judgeship.

STATE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, February 2, 1871.

SENATE.

SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

The Senate General Appropriation Committee reported favorably Mr. Brooke's bill abolishing the office of Superintendent of Common Schools.

ROTHERMEL'S PAINTING.

Mr. GRAHAM presented the resolutions of the Park Commissioners of Pittsburgh, offering to lease Rothermel's Gettysburg Battle painting for free exhibition in an elegant building.

PETITION OF SUNDRY CORPORATIONS.

Mr. GRAHAM also presented the petition of nearly all the bankers and insurance men of Pittsburgh for the repeal of portion 61 of the act of April 29th, 1870, relative to change of venue, which can be obtained at the mere option of either party, without showing any cause, and only applicable to corporation cases.

REMITTED FROM TAXATION.

Mr. BUTAN called up the House bill exempting mortgages and other monied securities in Bouver county from taxation. Passed.

SUPERINTENDENT OF SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

Mr. BROOKE called up his bill abolishing the office of Superintendent of the Soldiers Orphans.

Mr. WHITE moved a postponement for the present. Lost—yeas 11, nays 18.

Mr. BUTAN supported this bill. There was no use for this office. No Superintendent is now legally appointed.

Mr. WHITE thought such a radical change demanded careful consideration.

Mr. BROOKE said the Governor had a difficulty in settling the matter. The present Superintendent was sole or the position would soon be expended legally, and the second and third parties made money before the benefits reached the children.

Mr. WALLACE sustained the bill. The present management had not the confidence of the people.

Mr. WHITE moved to make the bill the special order for Tuesday afternoon. Lost—yeas 10, nays 19. Pending question the Senate adjourned till the afternoon.

HOUSE—DEFEATED.

Afternoon.—In the afternoon the consideration of the bill abolishing the office of Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans, was resumed.

Mr. MUMMA defended Col. McFarland in a lengthy speech.

Mr. ALLEN opposed the bill; action should not be too hasty.

Mr. BUTAN said he was informed that the Common School Superintendent, Prof. Wickersham, was willing to take charge of these soldiers' orphans.

Mr. WHITE moved to postpone the matter and make it the special order for Tuesday. Lost—yeas, 13; nays, 18.

The bill passed to a second reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A NEW JUDGE IN SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

The bill for the additional Law Judge in Schuylkill passed over the veto of the Governor, by a vote of 98 to 7, and is now a law.

The bill for a

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

was made the special order. This bill provides for an election next October for a Convention, as well as delegates.

Two substitutes were offered by Messrs. MCCONNEL and ELLIS for an election for Convention next October, and selection of delegates next October, 1872.

Mr. HALL (Dem.) said their first duty was to make a fair and just apportionment, and he moved a postponement for the present. Lost by 55 Republican nays to 41 Democratic ayes.

Mr. LETHERMAN (Rep.) suggested making the State Treasurer elective and striking the word "white" out of the Constitution, as the objects of the convention.

Mr. SCHNATTERLY, speaking for the Democrats, said this bill was a Republican measure and unfair, because it rested on an unjust apportionment.

The substitutes were lost by a party vote.

Pending the question, the House adjourned till the afternoon.

SUCCESSION QUESTION.

Afternoon Session.—This afternoon the consideration of the Constitutional Convention bill was resumed. The bill passed to a second reading, substantially as follows:

PROVISIONS OF THE BILL.

On the second Tuesday in October next, the people shall vote for or against a convention, and shall elect delegates at the same time, altogether 163 members, 105 to be apportioned among the Senatorial districts, three to be assigned to each district as formed at the time, each voter to vote for two delegates. In double districts six delegates shall be elected, voters to vote for four. In the Philadelphia districts four shall be elected, voters to vote for three. There shall be forty delegates at large, each voter to vote for twenty, if he chooses. The election to be conducted according to the general election laws of the Commonwealth. The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall on the second Tuesday after the election, in presence of the Governor and Attorney General, and such citizens as may desire to be present, count the returns, and if a Convention is decided for, the Governor shall issue a proclamation, and they body shall meet in the State House at Harrisburg on the first Tuesday in November next. Contested elections shall be disposed of as in the House of Representatives. The Convention may adjourn to such time as they deem desirable. The new constitution shall be published once a week in two newspapers in every county for six weeks preceding the election for the adoption or rejection of the same, the time of which shall be directed by the Convention, and on demand of one third of the whole number of delegates, any particular provision shall be voted on separately in vote of the people. The Governor shall by proclamation declare the result of the election. Delegates shall receive five dollars per day for the time occupied, and the same mileage as members of the Legislature; said pay and mileage, together with the pay of the officers of the Convention, and the expenses of reporting and publishing the proceedings, to be paid by the State Treasurer on the warrant of the President of the Convention.

The question was then made the special order for Wednesday evening.

ALBANY.

The Supreme Secretary—Fifteen Wagon Mile Postal Railroads—Stranger Brewers—Ice.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ALBANY, February 2.—In the case of Fitzjohn, five months for the prisoner to-day argued that the trial be put off until the next Court of Oyer and Terminer in May. The District Attorney, on the oath or bond, insisted that the trial should take place at the adjourned term of court in two weeks, while the facts are fresh in the minds of the witnesses. The motion for a hearing on Saturday will take place. Hatfield is able to walk about in the hospital.

BOSTON.

Movement on Foot for Relief of the French.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BOSTON, February 2.—A movement has been started by several wealthy citizens to raise $25,000, to be presented to Count Arnim, to be used for the relief of the French, provided the government will furnish a United States vessel to carry the provisions.

—The officers of the Internal Revenue Department at Nashville, Tennessee, yesterday seized the Jackson & Co. distillery at Lynchburg, Tennessee—Distillery, for violations of revenue law.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, February 2.—Cotton quiet, low middling 17½c; receipts 1,000 bales; stock 65,000 bales; sales 500 bales;

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FRIDAY, FEB. 3, 1871

HEADQUARTERS
REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE of Pennsylvania,
No. 1105 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA, January 23, 1871.

In pursuance of the Resolution of the Republican State Central Committee, adopted at Altoona, August 16, 1870, a State Convention, composed of delegates from each Senatorial and Representative District in the number to which each district is entitled in the Legislature, will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 28th DAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1871, to nominate candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General, and to take action upon the question of Constitutional Reform, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
Chairman Executive Committee of State Central Committee.
GEORGE W. HAMBRIGHT,
M. S. QUAY,
JAMES W. M. NEWLIN, } Secretaries.
ja27

BONDS at Frankfort 95½

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 111¼@111¾.

ALABAMA wants to mend her State Constitution. In what particular they propose to amend it they do not say.

DURING the past month the National debt has been reduced $4,040,986. The total reduction of the debt since March 1, 1870, amounts to $110,301,670.

MR. MORRELL'S temperance bill evidently does not cover ground enough, indeed does not strike in the right direction. The scene that lately transpired in Congress would indicate that the provisions of the bill might properly be extended.

IN THE GENERAL Assembly of Kentucky, Senator William Johnson proposed to admit negro testimony in prosecutions under the Ku-Klux law. The Louisville *Courier Journal* says "a half loaf is better than no bread" and that the effort of Johnson is a promising omen.

THE OHIO LEGISLATURE has a bill before the House limiting the charges for seats or berths in palace, sleeping or dining-room cars. The rates fixed are for a single chair, berth or sofa for twenty-four hours, one dollar; for a section one dollar and fifty cents; and for a state room two dollars.

THE Democrats of the Ohio Legislature tabled a resolution that a message be sent to the Governor informing him of an existing vacancy in Columbiana County, and requesting him to order an election to fill it. Columbiana County is strongly Republican, and this will account for the action of the Democrats in the Ohio Legislature.

THE INDIANA SENATE having declared that the Fifteenth Amendment on the part of that State was null and void, and that the Amendment is not, nor ever has been a part of the Constitution of the United States, we suppose it will breath What it is going to do about it, has not easier yet been made known. In the mean time the Fifteenth Amendment still —lives and votes.

IN A LATE ISSUE we referred to a bill introduced in our Legislature to Incorporate Wilkinsburg. We objected to this bill because, if confined to the territory occupied by Wilkinsburg, the Court of Quarter Sessions is empowered to act in the matter, and the Legislature should not interfere. Since writing the article, however, we have been informed that the proposed borough includes Edgewood also. This being the fact, the Court has no jurisdiction, and our objections therefore cannot be applied to the present bill.

PEOPLE on the Pacific coast seem all to be funny. We have heard from Mr. PHŒNIX, Mr. TWAIN, Mr. HARTE, and Mr. JOHN PAUL, and now the growing injustice of the treatment of the Chinese residents of that section has so worked upon the members of the Oregon legislature that the following resolutions have been introduced by somebody who believed wit and humor were the sharpest weapons with which to defend the poor heathen:

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon:

SECTION 1. No Chinaman shall be allowed to die in this State until he has paid ten dollars for a new pair of boots with which to kick the bucket.

SEC. 2. Any Chinaman dying under this act shall be buried six feet under ground.

SEC. 3. Any Chinaman who attempts to dig up another Chinaman's bones shall first procure a license from the Secretary of State, for which he shall pay four dollars.

SEC. 4. Any dead Chinaman who attempts to dig up his own bones, without giving due notice to the Secretary of State, shall be fined one hundred dollars.

SEC. 5. Any Chinaman who shall be born without bones, for the purpose of wilfully and feloniously evading the provisions of this act, shall be fined five hundred dollars.

BUCKALEW'S ANSWER.

Mr. Buckalew, we see, has felt himself forced to put in a voluminous answer to the report of the minority of the Special Committee in the Dechert-Lyndall case.

This is the highest possible compliment to the minority report. It shows that that report was, in itself, a complete answer to the original report of the majority of the Committee, and that the Democratic majority in the Senate did not dare to let the majority and minority reports go out together. The latter so thoroughly exposed the former that to send the two out in one document was to send the antidote with the bane.

It was, therefore, found necessary to answer the answer—to put in some petti-fogging pleas and bolog the case generally, lest these Democrats of the State should conclude that the law was unanswerably against them.

This Special Committee, as appointed by Speaker Wallace, consisted of five Democratic lawyers and two Republican laymen. The Republican lawyers of the Senate were purposely left off it. The object clearly was to get up a majority report written by lawyers, which the lay members of the Committee could not answer.

And yet the report of the minority, framed by a layman and reported by laymen, so completely upset the legal case of the majority, and presented the law so clearly, that the majority were plainly put in the wrong, and the whole burden of judicial decisions in the Senate was shown to be openly and palpably against them.

So the democratic lawyers of the Senate have been compelled to answer this triumphant vindication of the minority. The answer, it is true, is lame and inconclusive, and fails to reach a single one of the points made by the minority in their report; yet *not* to answer it, even lamely and inconclusively, would have been equal to letting judgment go by default.

In presenting this second report from the majority to the Senate, however, the majority have been guilty of another breach of Parliamentary law. When a Special Committee is appointed on a special subject, and the majority and minority make reports on it, the jurisdiction of that Committee ends. The majority have no right to make a second report. Such a thing was never heard of before, in any legislative body. The first report of the majority and the adoption by the Senate of the resolution reported by that majority, discharged the Committee. It had no right to meet again, and this second report, in answer to the minority, was a usurpation of power and in utter defiance of all legislative practice.

But, then, this whole case is a series of usurpations. The reference of this contested case to a special committee was a usurpation; the votes of Mr. Dechert, in favor of ordering the committee and in adopting their report were usurpations, the actions of the committee in excluding the petition of the contestant was a usurpation; the ruling of the Speaker in allowing Mr. Dechert to vote in his own case was a usurpation; the action of the Senate, when an appeal was taken from that ruling, in laying that appeal on the table, was a usurpation, there being no rule of the Senate permitting a motion to lay on the table, the uniform practice of the Senate being to refuse to recognize such a motion; and now we have the crowning usurpation of a report from the majority in answer to the minority, after the Committee was discharged. The last act is, of a piece with the rest.

The law of the case, however, remains with the minority. The report of the minority is unanswered and unanswerable. Mr. Buckalew may pettifog and befog the case, but he cannot change the judicial decisions cited triumphantly by the minority, which show that the well-settled law of the State was against Mr. Dechert and against the action of the Democratic majority in the Senate.

TESTIMONY BY THE ACCUSED.

The New Jersey Senate has passed a bill to permit indicted persons to testify in their own behalf.

This is a question which has occupied the attention of every legal mind. Arguments seemingly almost unanswerable, have been advanced both for and against such a proposition. Surely civilization will yet speak loudly in its favor, because every dictate of humanity demands it. There was a time, when witnessess were not heard at all, on behalf of the defendant. The Country was required to make out a case, and there ended the matter. By slow degrees witnesses were permitted to testify, but were not allowed to be sworn. Then it was discovered that a fellow man was entitled to just as much consideration for his defence as the country was for the prosecution, and witnesses on behalf of the defence were sworn. There was a time when counsel was not allowed a prisoner, under the maxim that the King was counsel for the defence of all his subjects. Then counsel was allowed, but the witnesses for the defence not being sworn, the counsel could not argue the *facts*, but only the law. Another step was taken and the facts and law were both opened for analysis by the prisoner's counsel.

Of late a plaintiff and defendant may testify in their own case. Not many years ago they were not only disqualified as witnesses, but even a remote pecuniary interest prevented any witness from testifying. A step was made, and that pecuniary interest was required to be direct. And from that, we permit now, all interested parties to testify. The argument against a prisoner testifying in his own behalf, is principally confined to the one idea, that it would open a door for perjury. This is, in our opinion erroneous. No door would be opened unless the defendant wilfully opened it of his own accord. There would be no law to compel him to testify, but he would act on his own individual responsibility. It may be said that this is merely a quibble, and that the privilege to commit perjury would at all events be granted by such a law This too is error. The giving to any man the right to testify, can by no interpretation be distorted into a right to commit perjury. It is said he *would* commit perjury. The answer is, *that is his* act for which the law could in no wise be held responsible. Finally it is urged that by refusing to allow him to testify the law *prevents* him committing perjury. If it is based on a desire to prevent men from committing perjury, then law is strangely consistent. For while it is so anxious to preserve the integrity of a man indicted for some criminal offence, that it will not allow him to be at liberty to testify or not as he may please, it *forces* a defendant in a civil suit to *swear* to his affidavit of defence under penalty of losing his case.

This we take it, is a long step from the law that disqualifies a witness pecuniarily interested. It is also a step far, in advance of allowing parties in a civil suit to be witnesses in their own behalf. Its effect is *in truth* to open a door for the commission of perjury. It does not say to a defendant, you may testify or not, just as you please, but it says you *shall* testify or lose your case. How idle then the talk that the law does not permit a defendant in a criminal case to testify, because the wisdom of the law always seeks to close every avenue for the commission of perjury. If such was the fact, the present law relative to affidavits of defence, would not rest on our statute books.

The Commissioners of the Revised Penal Code desirous of being somewhat consistent, very wisely concluded to modify the old law, and erased the provision requiring a man convicted of murder to swear that his appeal taken to the Supreme Court was not for the purposes of delay. And yet prior to that revision, a man not convicted, but only charged with a crime could not testify, while one who had been convicted and sentenced "to be hanged by the neck until he was dead," was *forced* to swear before he could gain the relief of a Supreme court.

We do not think that our State will pass a law permitting persons who have been indicted to testify, at any very early day, but that it will come to it is beyond all question. A man should not be compelled to sit dumb mouthed and silent, while too often revenge, anger, spleen, and too frequently the ambition of some over zealous detective, forges evidence to send him to a felon's will. We hope the day will come, when the true spirit of the law will override all prejudices and passions, and when all men may enjoy the freedom of one legal status, that of being witnesses in all cases, no matter whether it is for others or themselves.

CUMULATIVE VOTING.

What has been generally known as Mr. Buckalew's "cumulative bill" has passed the Senate. This bill has special reference to the election of School Directors, and so far as its present bearing is concerned we are perfectly willing the experiment shall be tried Our readers are probably well aware, that the "cumulative bill" is prepared for the purpose of securing minority representation. We are too frequently inclined to regard this term "minority representation" as referring only to political minorities. While it has this tendency, the field it covers is much larger and broader. We have really but little faith in the bill, so far as any good may arise from it, but believe that being confined to the election of School Directors, it cannot do much harm, while its workings may be of such a character as will either prove it correct in idea, or, on the other hand, satisfy the public that it is a dangerous innovation.

The principle of the bill is, that where two or more persons are to be chosen for School Directors, in any district, each voter may give all his votes to one or more candidates as he shall think fit, and the candidates highest in votes shall be declared elected. Thus if two Directors are to be chosen, each voter may if he chooses give two votes for either one of the candidates, or one vote for each. If three Directors are to be elected then any voter may cast three votes for either candidate or two votes for one and one vote for another, or one vote for each of the three. And in the same way regulate his voting to suit himself no matter what may be the number of Directors to be chosen.

The office of school director ought not to be a political one, and as a rule there is very little political excitement arising at such elections, while there always is more or less personal preference independent of politics. But we frankly state that we believe such a bill would do great harm as a general law. We think it gives to the ruffianly elements of society a power calculated to destroy the best interests of the Government. The union of the roughs of any large city on some favorite, would guarantee his election wherever such a law existed. It would make of them a far greater power than they are to-day, and there is no question that they have power enough now. It would throw wide the door for bribery and corruption, for where but a single vote for an individual man can only now be obtained, the cumulative vote might make it five or six times as valuable for any single man. It would induce repeating, just in proportion as that repeating for an individual was enhanced in value by the right to cast five or six votes for him on a single ballot. It would prevent all investigations of fraud, because no human being could tell from the returns whether any one man had more votes cast for him than he had a right to have received. It would complicate matters to such an extent that the ballot box could be stuffed for any one man with impunity, so long as the gross amount of votes was kept within the proper limits, and if the tellers were corrupt, there would be nothing to prevent them calling off all the votes as cast for one candidate, when the ticket itself might be nothing but a regular ticket with one vote for each nominee. It would be a grand law for disappointed men, who might exercise a power that would render them fearless of conventions. In a word, it would destroy the unity of party organization, that with all the evils that may be connected with organization, is the only true safeguard for the successful establishment of party principles.

For these few, out of the many reasons, we object to the character of Mr. Buckalew's bill, but at the same time, believing that no harm can result from its trial in the election of school directors, we are satisfied for it to become a law. We think that a very short experience will convince the public that so far from it being what it purports to be, a bill to secure the rights of the minority, it will be discovered to be a bill that prostrates the action, and defeats the wishes of the majority. In Allegheny county five thousand men embarking in some pet scheme, could give a favorite thirty thousand votes, and return him to the Legislature of the State as representative of this county, when, in truth and in fact he did not even represent the wishes of the minority. In this way it would in reality make members really nothing but lobbyists for some pet measure. Backed by those that sent him, all he would do would be to regard their special interests, and the Legislature of our State would become far more corrupt in reality than it is at present even in name.

We have extended these remarks, because, although Mr. Buckalew failed in getting his general law through the Senate, we believe he has modified it and made it apply only to school directors, as a stepping stone to other efforts. That he has no idea of stopping where he now is should the present bill pass, but will endeavor to extend its provisions to other elections than those held for choosing directors. It is this that induces us to go beyond his present bill at this time. We hope that no member will vote to carry it one step further until its operations have been most thoroughly tried, and even if found to be of advantage, that before endorsing any extension of the law, they will carefully weigh its effects, before approving the effort.

THE REPEAL OF THE INCOME TAX.

DEAR GAZETTE.—You and others have a right to hold your own views, and to speak for yourselves, and all who agree with you. But when you say the "people" are opposed to the Income TAX, and anxious for its repeal, you go a little beyond what the facts will warrant.

If the matter were brought to the vote of the people there is but little doubt that four fifths of them would favor its continuance. They regard the present attempt of the wealthy, to shirk their proportion of the taxes as contemptible and little in the extreme. There is no doubt but the tax will be repealed, for when the "burdens" are to be lightened, it generally begins with the rich. The average wages of laborers throughout the country, is not more than six or eight hundred dollars per year; and if those whose incomes are over two thousand a year cannot pay this tax, they deserve little pity and much contempt. The people know Secretary Boutwell and are satisfied with his financiering, and they think that after General Pleasonton has been in office long enough to get acquainted with his business he may perhaps change his views.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

POLITICAL NOTES.

ON Monday, Worcester, Mass, elected a Quaker Mayor.

GENERAL JOSEPH J. REYNOLDS has been elected to the United States Senate in place of Mr. Morgan C. Hamilton, of Texas, whose term closes on the 4th of March.

THE Temperance, or more properly speaking, the abstinence men and women of Maine held a convention in Augusta on Tuesday to use their influence with the Legislature in favor of prohibition.

ASIDE from the advantages of her insular position, in England with free trade any more prosperous, any more powerful, any more happy than Prussia is without it? In London alone there are hundreds of thousands of paupers. Formerly the number was not nearly so great, but every reduction of duties from a protective basis, every step downward towards free trade, was followed by a woeful augmentation in the number of paupers.

THE Democrats now call education "poisoning the minds of the young." The following is an extract from the Democratic party organ of Washington, with reference to some Congressional proceedings: "Mr. HOAR, of Massachusetts, then advocated the great scheme for national education which is to be substituted for the Freedmen's and other bureaus, by furnishing a mammoth machine to poison the minds of the rising generation. This is one of the most insidious and dangerous of plans for perpetuating radical rule yet conceived by the inventive genius of New England, and is, therefore, the one that ought to be most firmly resisted.

THE present canvass in Connecticut will be one of uncommon interest. Both candidates for Governor have been successful and unsuccessful in similar contests, and by the rule of rotation it is Mr Jewell's turn to beat Mr. English, the victories standing at present two for Mr. English and one for Mr. Jewell. The election of Congressmen also serves to give interest to the canvass, and in the first and second districts the contest will be very close. The third district is decidedly Republican, while the fourth is pretty certain to give a Democratic majority. The negroes vote for the first time this year in Connecticut, which fact is counted upon to increase the Republican strength materially.

DIET OF THE ANCIENTS.—The difference between the diet of the ancients and that of us moderns is very striking. The ancient Greeks and Romans used no alcoholic liquor, it being unknown to them; nor coffee, nor tea, nor chocolate, nor sugar, nor even butter, for Galen informs us that he had never seen butter but once in his life. They were ignorant of the greater number of our tropical spices, as clove, nutmeg, mace, ginger, Jamaica pepper, curry, pimento. They used neither buckwheat, nor French beans, nor spinach, nor sage, tapioca, arrow-root, or potato, or its varieties; not even the common, but a sort of marsh-grown bean, not many of our fruits, as the orange, tamarind, nor American maize. On the contrary, they ate substances which we now neglect, the mallow, the herb, oxtongue, the sweet acorn, the lupin. They liked the flesh of wild asses, dogs, the dormouse, the fox, and the bear.

SCIENTIFIC.

OBSERVATIONS in India on cases of sunstroke corroborate the theory that intensity of light in addition to heat is concerned in producing the injurious effect.

THE California pitcher plant is said to resemble in shape the upraised head and body of an excited cobra. It possesses an extraordinary attraction for insects, especially flies, who enter the hollow body, and being unable to extricate themselves, die there.

THERE is good reason for believing that the great African desert of Sahara once formed a part of the Atlantic ocean. Traces of ancient sea beaches have been found near the northern margin of the desert, and the common cockle is found living in some of the salt lakes.

AT the University of Oxford, a prize of one hundred pounds—about five hundred dollars—is offered for the best essay on Natural Science to refute the materialism of the present age, or the tendency to attribute physical effects to physical causes, rather than to a final spiritual cause.

A MAN who had committed several murders, and who appeared to be insane, was put under the influence of chloroform. As he began to revive, he answered questions with truth and reason. As soon as complete consciousness was restored, he saw that he had betrayed himself, and made a full confession.

THE oldest land on the globe, and that which first rose above the ocean, which the revelations of geology tell us once covered the whole earth, is the long low line of hills, nowhere exceeding two thousand feet in height, which extend along the border between Canada and the United States, from the eastern part of the Dominion almost to the base of the Rocky Mountains. No one born on the American continent ought to be ignorant of this great geological fact.

MEDICAL science in the northwestern provinces of India has met with no slight foe in the superstition of the natives, who object to official vaccination for a curious reason. They believe that a native child is to be born whose destiny it will be to drive the English out of India, and then to conquer the world. This child is to be distinguished from other children by having milk instead of blood in its veins. The natives believe that by vaccination the English are seeking to discover the wonderful infant, so as to imprison or kill him.

GEOLOGICALLY, the hardest and most elevated rocks are the sites where the least mortality from cancer is found. Along the river courses which flood their banks seasonally are to be found the districts in which the highest mortality takes place; and that those whereon, from the nature of the rocks forming the watershed, the floods are much discolored by alluvium, and where, from the flatness of the country, the floods are retained and not easily drained off, there we find the greatest mortality from cancer among females.

A GENTLEMAN who has been botanizing in the Sandwich Islands, describes the pursuit of botanical science there as somewhat difficult and perilous. On one of his trips he was obliged to descend a deep decline at an angle of seventy degrees, by swinging from the roots of one tree to the branches of another, all with a gorge beneath him two thousand feet deep. But he was rewarded by finding a magnificent violet, with splendid snowy-white waxy flowers, some of them nearly half an inch in diameter and exquisitely perfumed.

SIR JOHN LUBBOCK, in his work on Pre-Historic Times, published in England in 1869, speaks of it as somewhat remarkable that no remains of Rhinoceros have been discovered in Sicily, Malta, America, or Ireland. We believe, however, that remains had been found in Nebraska previous to that date, and were described by Professor Leidy. At a meeting of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, in October last, among fossils from a deposit near John Day's River, in Oregon, which were sent to one of the members, were shown specimens indicating ten species of rhinoceros.

FOR the purpose of warming and ventilating railway carriages, it is proposed by Mr Grandjeau, of Paris, to use a reservoir of suitable capacity, divided into any number of compartments, in which are placed sponges saturated with the essence of petroleum, mineral essence, or any other carburet of hydrogen of a volatile nature. in the middle of these compartments spaces are left so as to introduce wicks, which should touch the bottom of the receptacle, the number of the same being as large or as limited as desired; the upper part of the wicks are over burners placed at the top of the reservoir. When these burners are lighted they constitute a regular stove, by means of which the warming of the carriage is effected

IN a new bleaching process, the wool or silk, having been first cleaned in the usual way, is to be steeped for about an hour in a solution of equal parts, by weight, of oxalic acid and chloride of sodium in clear, cold water, after which it is removed from the bath and allowed to drain, and is then washed in the ordinary manner. The same bath may be used repeatedly by adding at each fresh charge of wool or silk a little more oxalic acid and chloride of sodium. The materials, whilst in the bath, should be stirred, and in the case of woven fabrics they should be passed through rollers. Should it be required to impart a blue color to the materials, the color employed should be dissolved, filtered and strained, and then introduced into the mordanting bath, in proportion varying with the shade required.

THERE have been many suggestions made as to the prevention of sea-sickness, none of which have, to say the least, been found in practice to be completely successful. The introduction into practice of hydrate of chloral, which produces with certainty sleep for a definite number of hours, has suggested the means of mitigating the horrors of sea sickness. An ordinary dose of hydrate of chloral produces sleep usually in a quarter of an hour, and with almost unfailing certainty. Some cases just published by Dr. Doring, of Vienna, seem to show that the value of hydrate of chloral to obviate sea-sickness is very great. It produces quiet and prolonged sleep. In all the instances recorded it seems to have been of great value, even during prolonged sea voyages, giving a good night's rest, arresting violent sickness when it had set in, and stopping the tendency to its recurrence.

A WONDERFUL NATURAL PHARMACY.

The Home of Quinine.

People addicted to the luxury of fever and ague, and western districts devoted to "measles matinees" or "chills soirees" will be pleased to hear that, according to an article from the *Bien Publico* of Bogota, translated for the Panama *Star and Herald*, there is in the United States of Columbia a region little known, called San Martin. Among its vegetable productions are to be found the Peruvian bark trees, the essential salt of which, known as quinine, has become even more indispensable to the old world than to the new.

The limits of this territory are on the east on that part of the Orinoco comprehended between the mouth of the Meta to the north, and that of Guariari to the south; on the north by the Meta, from its entrance into the Orinoco to the mouth of the river Upla, and thence up stream, as far as the limits of the district of Gachala. On the west, by the ridge of the Eastern Cordilleras to the head waters of the Rio Blanco, then down the current to the mouth of the Quebrado of Susumaco, then up towards its head waters in the Paramo of Chingazo. This territory has then on its east side Venezuela; on the north the territory of Casanare; on the south the immense plains of Caqueta, and on the west the State of Cundinamarca. The waters of the Orinoco bathe its eastern limits for about fifty leagues. The Meta runs through this territory for the space of fifty leagues.

The wooded highlands of the territory are situated in the rich zone of the Quinas. The trees which produces this valuable bark abounds on all the eastern declivities of the Cordilleras, from the head-waters of the Guariari to those of the Upia. This zone has in the territory an extension of forty leagues long by five or six wide. At its southern and northern extremities, collections of Quina bark are made in large quantities. Towards the south a company called the Colombian Bark Company and several individuals have been extracting and exporting the bark for some years past. The high prices it brings in markets of the United States and Europe are proofs sufficient of its good quality. The part of the Cordilleras comprehended between the Ariari and Rio Negro has not yet been touched, although in San Martin and Villavicencio it has the name of being richer in Quinas than any other part, besides consisting entirely of unclaimed lands. On the banks of the Ariari the trees yielding caoutchouc abound, as well as sarsaparilla and ipecacanha on the Vichada. The balsam of copaiba is collected by the Indians of Vichada in large quantities, and embarked on the Meta for Ciudad Bolivar.

A great many balsams and resins are mentioned, with an innumerable variety of woods, palms and textile plants. This is easily conceivable. In fact, the Orinoco has attracted much less attention than the Amazon. Since the voyage of Humboldt, when he visited the cave of Ataruipe, which is the "Sepulcher of an extinct nation," our knowledge of the natural products of this region has not been much extended. The demand for quinine seems to increase in the direct ratio of the population of civilized countries. Malaria and malarious fevers of more or less intensity we find as well out of tropics as in them: but the same cannot be said of the only known substance which can be depended upon to neutralize its mysterious effects on the human system. Such an extent of Quina forests as the territory of San Martin is said to possess is worth many gold mines, and the country that owns them may well be considered as privileged by Provedence.

LOOK AT THIS LIST OF HAIR PREPARATIONS!

Ring's Ambrosia, Sterling's Ambrosia.
Ayer's Hair Vigor, Barrett's Hair Renewer.
Upham's Curling Fluid, Barry's Tricopherous.
Thibbet's, Allens, Woods', Circassian, Spalding's and Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Renewer, Bowe l's Colorine, Upham's and Klomer's Hair Dyes.

Persons wishing any of the above can rely on getting the genuine article at the lowest prices, at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG AND FAMILY MEDICINE DEPOT.
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) street.

OUR INVISIBLE ENEMIES.

THE raw, astringent atmosphere of winter creates and aggravates many ailments. To protect themselves as effectually as possible against the invisible dangers which surround them at this season, should be the especial care of persons constitutionally delicate. As there is no medicinal preparation in use which so thoroughly braces and invigorates the stomach, the liver and the nerves, as Hostetter's Bitters, a course of that agreeable tonic is particularly advisable for dyspeptic bilious and nervous sufferers, in the cold, damp, and trying weather which generally prevails in our climate at this period of the year. Sudden chills have a very bad effect upon dyspeptics and individuals of bilious habits, not unfrequently producing congestion of the liver or bowels, or low fevers, sometimes of an intermittent or remittent character. Attacks of rheumatism are also to be apprehended, and where there is a tendency to that complaint the Bitters will be found the best preventive. The operation of the great vegetable tonic is direct and simple. It stimulates and strengthens the digestive and secretive organs and the nerves, and puts the system in a condition to resist the action of those formidable foes of vitality, a low temperature and unwholesome winds and fogs. By quickening the superficial circulation, without creating anything approaching to fever, it imparts tone to the skin, and thus renders the surface of the body comparatively impervious to unhealthy external influences.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRATES.
GRATES.
Keep Your Houses Clean,
AND
SAVE FUEL,
BY USING THE
Wellman Patent Reflector
STOVE AND GRATE.
Which Stand Without a Rival.
The WELLMAN STOVE is furnished with the "REFLECTOR GRATE," and possesses all the advantages of an open fire place; it is specially adapted to houses where the flues are too small to admit a grate, and affords all the comforts of a CHEERFUL OPEN FIRE.
1st. As a radiator of heat it has *double* the intensity of any other stove.
2d. It is unquestionable the most cleanly—no soot or ashes escaping into the room—which, in the ordinary Grate, proves so detrimental to carpets and furniture.
3d. The combustion is *perfect*. There is no waste in unburnt cinders—every ounce of the fuel is completely consumed, nothing remains but the finest ashes.
4th. As an economiser of fuel—there being an *actual saving* of at least 25 per cent.
5th. It is highly ornamental.
6th. It is set so deep in the chimney, that it is much safer, and also less liable to puff in windy weather.
7th. A slight motion of the shaker cleanses the entire fire, and causes it to burn with great brilliancy and intensity of heat.
Samples may be seen and references had at the store of W. BARNES, corner of 3d avenue and Market street, Pittsburgh; W. P. GOODWIN, 59 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the FOUNDRY corner Duquesne Way and Water street, Pittsburgh.
Parties who are building, or who contemplate changing Grates, are respectfully requested to examine "The Wellman." Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.
L. H. SMITH & CO.,
Manufacturers,
West Point Foundry.

GRAFF,
HUGUS
& CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
Liberty Street.

NEW CROP TEAS.—Further Reduction.—We are just in receipt of an invoice NEW CROP OOLONG TEAS, very choice and fragrant, which we are selling at twenty-five per cent. reduction on recent rates, at the Family Grocery Store of
JOHN A. RENSHAW,
ja30 Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

CHEAP
STOVES AND TINWARE,
PENDERS,
COAL BOXES,
FIRE IRONS, &c., &c., &c.
P. C. DUFFY'S,
146 Grant street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ATTRACTIVE PRICES,
AT
WILLIAM
SEMPLE'S.
At 37½ and 50 cents,
BLACK ALPACA LUSTRES
Extra Good for the Price.
At 37½ and 50c., All Wool Poplin Plaids.
At $1.50, America Black Silks.
At 18¾c., double width Poplins.
At 25c., All-Wool Cassimeres, a great bargain.
At 75c. a good article Black Waterproof.
At 12½c., Bookfold Barred Flannels.
At 85c., Fast Colored Dark Calicoes, extra good.
At 12½c., all Linen Huck Toweling.
Japanese Robes, all colors; very cheap.
A Complete Stock of
MOURNING
DRESS GOODS.
Housekeeping Dry Goods.
Sheeting Muslins, all widths.
White and Colored Table Linens.
Marseilles and Honeycomb Quilts.
Calico Comforts and Heavy Coverlets.
AT
VERY LOW PRICES,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

On a Par with Gold!
WE NOW OFFER
Our New Stock
OF
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS
AT
EASTERN PRICES.
BUYERS ARE INVITED TO
Examine our Goods & Prices
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
No. 115 Wood Street.

COST PRICES
FOR
Fine Dry Goods.
Shawls,
Suits,
Silks,
Dress Goods,
BELL & MOORHOUSE,
Are offering the balance of their stock at and under
COST PRICES.
ja31 RICHARD S. BREED.....JOHN J. HENDERSON

R. E. Breed & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
CHINA,
Glass and Earthenware,
BRITANNIA
AND
Silver Plated Ware,
TABLE CUTLERY.
No. 100 Wood St.

SKATES!
SKATES!
I have one of the finest assortment of SKATES in this market, consisting of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Boys'
Rink, New York Club, and Wood Top Skates.
I have the BARNEY & BERRY RINK and CLUB SKATES, silver and nickel plated, and they are really a beautiful Skate, just the article for a nice Christmas or New Year's present. The above Skates will be sold at the very lowest prices. Call and examine Prices before purchasing and be convinced of the above assertion, at
JAMES BOWN'S,
de24 136 WOOD STREET.

ESTABLISHED 1828.
HENRY HIGBY....ALBERT HIGBY....ROBT. H. CUST
HIGBY, CUST & CO.,
No. 189 Liberty St.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers and Jobbers in CHINA, QUEENSWARE, GLASS and SILVER-PLATED WARE.
The attention of all requiring goods in the above line is directed to our Stock, imported directly from the best European markets, and we are now receiving a fresh and desirable lot of the above goods. ja1-TuTh

BOUQUETS,
BASKETS OF FLOWERS,
CANARY BIRDS,
BIRD CAGES,
RUSTIC and
WIRE BASKETS,
GOLD FISH and
AQUARIUMS,
STUFFED BIRDS,
IMMORTELLES,
DYED MOSS,
FERN CASES, &c.
For sale by
J. R. & A. MURDOCH,
de21 Florists, 112 Smithfield street.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
WAGNER, LEECH & CO., Pittsburgh.
McILHENNY, LEECH & CO., Philadelphia.
PITTSBURGH, January 2, 1871.
We have this day formed a Copartnership as Brokers and Commission Merchants in Petroleum and its products. Warehouse, Delaware River, Philadelphia.
A. R. McILHENNY, Sr., Philadelphia.
RICHARD T. LEECH, Pittsburgh.
ja16:130 L. WAGNER, Pittsburgh.

EDWARD HERLINE.....HOWARD B. HAMILTON
HERLINE & CO.,
LITHOGRAPHERS, ENGRAVERS and PRINTERS, No. 221 CHESTNUT STREET, entrance 20 South Fourth street, Philadelphia.
Special attention given to Checks, Drafts and Notes. Lithography. de26-MWF

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IVE PRICES,
AT
SEMPLE'S.
At $3.00,
MISSES
Double Plaid Shawls.
A GREAT BARGAIN.
At 37½c., Gored Jean Skirts
At 62½c., Ladies' Balmoral Skirts, full size.
At $1, Ladies' Kid Gloves, an extra good bargain.
At 12½c., Gents' Shetland Merino Socks.
At 18¾c., Damask Towels, large size.
NEW RIBBONS AND FLOWERS.
Laces and Embroideries,
Infants' Embroidered Robes,
Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs,
Sleeve Buttons, Bracelets, Jet Jewelry,
New Neck Ties and Paper Collars,
Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, &c.
CASSIMERES
For Men and Boys' Wear,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
Samples sent by mail when requested, and goods expressed to all parts of the United States
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

NEW 7-30 GOLD LOAN.
Safe! Profitable! Permanent!
JAY COOKE & CO. offer for sale at Par and Accrued interest the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
These bonds are secured, *first*, by a First Mortgage on the Railroad itself, its rolling stock, and all equipments; *second*, by a First Mortgage on its entire Land Grant, being more than Twenty-two Thousand Acres of Land to each mile of Road.
The bonds are free from United States Tax; the Principal and interest are payable in Gold—the Principal at the end of Twenty years, and the Interest Semi-annually, at the rate of SEVEN AND THREE-TENTHS PER CENT. per annum.
They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000.
The Trustees under the Mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thompson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company.
These Northern Pacific 7-30 Bonds will at all times before maturity, be receivable at TEN PER CENT. PREMIUM (or $110), in exchange for the Company's lands at their lowest cash price.
In addition to their absolute safety, these Bonds yield an income larger, we believe, than any other first-class security. Persons holding United States 5-20's can, by converting them into Northern Pacifics, increase their yearly income *one-third* and still have a perfectly reliable investment.
HOW TO GET THEM.—Your nearest Bank or Banker will supply these Bonds in any desired amount, and of any needed denomination. Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other bonds for them can do so with any of our Agents, who will allow the highest current price for ALL MARKETABLE SECURITIES.
Those living in localities remote from Banks, may send money, or other bonds, directly to us by express, and we will send back Northern Pacific Bonds at our own risk, and without cost to the investor.
For further information, pamphlets, maps, etc., call on or address the undersigned, or any of the Banks or Bankers employed to sell this Loan.
For sale by the following Agents:
"After thorough investigation we have accepted an Agency for the sale of these popularly approved Bonds, and confidently recommend them to our customers and investors generally."
JAS. T. BRADY & CO.
MARX, CAUSEY & CO.
MASONIC SAVINGS BANK.
WESTERN SAVINGS BANK.
S. McCLEAN & CO., Bankers.
GENL AG'TS, No. 61 Fourth Ave.
ja7:16-MWF

STATEMENT OF THE
PEOPLES' INSURANCE CO.
Of Pittsburgh, Pa., from January 1st to December 31st, 1870. Published in accordance with the requirements of the 13th section of an Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved April 24, 1856.

1. Capital Stock		$100,000
With privilege of increasing to		$200,000
2. ASSETS.		
Bonds and Mortgages	$ 41,750 00	
Loans on Collaterals and Bonds	65,101 00	
Bills Receivable	1,500 91	
Premium Notes	20,368 00	
Stock Notes	16,000 00	
Cash Accounts	7,251 67	
Cash	5,108 02	
		153,079 50
3. Amount of Premiums received	$ 69,886 00	
4. Amount of Interest received	10,206 66	
Balance Jan. 1st, 1870	59,581 90	
	$139,759 95	
5. DISBURSEMENTS.		
Losses	$

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

au2nd3

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to d. JONES & CO.)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

☞ ORDERS EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, February 2, 1871.

The local money market exhibits but little variation from our last report. The loan demand is active, but not urgent, and rates are unchanged. The transactions in stocks were light, but quite up to our previous quotations, and in the case of bank stocks holders have put up quotations slightly.

In the miscellaneous list there is less doing. Columbia oil is held at 17@17¼.

Birmingham Water Co. (common stock) 24¾ bid 25¾ asked. Birmingham Gas Co. $30 bid 32½ asked. Insurance stocks are dull. We note bids for some of them, but so much below previous quotations that it is useless to quote them.

The New York market is unsettled by the advance in gold, which touched 111¾ during the day. Government bonds lost to-day part of the sudden rise of yesterday.

The stock market has been heavy and declining all day, but closes at 4 P. M. higher, with an active market, and promise of full recovery of prices.

The lower prices for wheat, corn and pork, since the surrender of Paris, sustain the belief entertained by many persons a week ago that the probable foreign demand for breadstuffs and provisions had been very greatly estimated, and the legitimate rise in prices more than discounted in advance. Those who looked only at the fact that the supply of breadstuffs and provisions in France and Germany has been enormously diminished by the war, view only half of the situation. It must be borne in mind that the disbanding of the armies, and the release of 350,000 French prisoners which Germany had to feed, will lessen the near-est purchases of bread and meat out of the market. The French will be too poor to buy much, and, of course, the hundreds of thousands of families, which have lost the fathers, husbands, and brothers, who were the "bread winners," will subsist almost entirely on something cheaper than wheat-flour and meats. But, aside from this aspect of the case, the probability is that large supplies have been sent into Germany and into the Mediterranean ports of France and Italy, to meet the very demand anticipated.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
Bonds—1881	115¾	115¾
5-20—1862	110¾	110¾
" 1864	110	110¼
" 1865	110	110¼
" 1865 new	109	108¾
" 1867	109¾	109¾
" 1868	109¾	109¾
10-40s	109¾	109¾
Currency 6's	111¾	111¾
Gold	111¾	111¾

RAILWAYS.

New York Central	94¾	93¾
Do Scrip	89¼	89
Erie	32	32
Reading	98¾	97¾
Lake Shore	94¼	94
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	89	88
Rock Island	107¾	106¾
Chicago & N. W.	85¾	84¾
Do. Preferred	94¾	94¾
St. Paul. Common	53¾	52¾
Do. Preferred	75¾	75¾
Wabash	53¾	52¾
Do. Preferred	75¾	75
Ohio & Mississippi	37¾	34¾
Toledo	96¾	93
West. Union Telegraph	46¾	46¾
Adams Express	67	67¾
U. S. Express	40¾	41

Closing quotations as reported by James T Brady & Co:

Gold	111¾	6-20 Jan. & Jy. 1865	8¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	115	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1865	8¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	110¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1867	9
U. S. 5-20 1864	9⅞	U. P. R. R.	70⅜
U. S. 5-20 1865	9¾	C. P. R. R.	11⅜
U. S. 10-40	10¾	Cy. 6's Funded	111¾

[By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, February 2, 1871.

Gold has been strong and active, opening at 111¾, closing steady at 111¾. In the afternoon there was considerable excitement and activity. Loans made this morning at 6 per cent, gradually declined to 3 per cent. Clearances, forty-three millions. The bids for government gold amounted to about six millions at from 111 50-100@111 80-100 and 111 820111 80-100.

Governments steady at a slight decline.

Stocks opened dull and weak. Lake Shore sold at a decline of 1 per cent., and Harlem fell off five per cent. At the close the market was steady.

Money easy at 4@6 per cent.

State securities steady at former prices.

Sterling Exchange 9¾.

Coupons of 1881, 115; 5-20's of '62, 110¾; '64, 109¾; '65, 109¾; new, 109¾; '67, 109; '68, 109¾; 10-40s, 109¾; currency 6's, 111¾.

STATE BONDS—Missouris, 88¾; Tennessees, old, 64¾; new, 64¾; Virginias, new, 60¾; old, 64; North Carolinas, old, 47; new, 42¾.

MISCELLANEOUS—W. U. Telegraph, 46¾; Quicksilver, 30; Pacific Mail, 30; Western Union, 93¾; Adams Express, 67¾; Wells & Fargo, 98¾; American, 63; United States, 41; Pacific Mail S. S. Co., 20; New York Central, 93¾; Erie, 32¾; do preferred, 45; Harlem, 122; do preferred, 125; Reading, 97¾; Michigan Central, 117¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 88¾; Northwestern, 74¾; do preferred, 84¾; Rock Island, 106¾; New Jersey Central, 103½; St. Paul, 52½; do preferred, 75¾; Fort Wayne, 94; Terre Haute, 25; do preferred, 52; Chicago and Alton, 124; do preferred, 130; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 82¾; Burlington and Quincy, 139¾; Lake Shore, 93¾; Illinois Central, 136½.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, February 2, 1871.

APPLES—Coming in more freely but with a steady demand, prices are fully maintained and we now quote at $4@4.50 for fair to good and $5 for choice.

APPLE BUTTER—Is in good supply and dull; quoted at 6@7c cts per gallon.

ASHES—Common Soda Ash, 4 cts; Refined do 4¾; Pearl Ash, 9½; Potash, 7¾.

BUTTER—Continues slow with a supply somewhat in excess of the demand, though there is no quotable change in prices; 20@25 cts for common to good, and 27@28 for strictly prime—occasional small sales of choice at 30c.

BROOM CORN—Is dull, and if anything a shade lower—may be quoted at 6@6½ sales of round at 5½@6.

BEANS—$1.50@2 per bushel.

BEESWAX—Small sales at 30@32c.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Unchanged.

CEMENT—Sales Louisville Hydraulic at $2@ $2.50, and Colonial Plaster at $4½ per bbl.

CHALK—Sales of whitewash at $2@2½ per ton by the car load, delivered.

CHEESE—Is quiet and unchanged; 14@15c, as to quality.

CRANBERRIES—Quoted at $12 to $18 per bbl.

CARBON OIL—Is firm and higher, in sympathy with the still further advance in crude, and we now quote standard brands, in a jobbing way, at 25@27c.

DRIED FRUIT—Quiet and unchanged. Peaches, 6@6½c for quarters, and 11@12c for halves. Apples, for cooking, 7½@8c for prime bright, and 8@9c for sliced. Blackberries, 16@17c.

DRIED MEATS—Receipts continue very light, and the season is about over; may be quoted in a jobbing way at 8@9c. The packers will begin to kill soon.

EGGS—The receipts are increasing, and the market is weak with a drooping tendency. Fresh may be quoted at 28@30c. Pickled hard to sell at any price.

FEATHERS—We are reported sales of No 1 live geese feathers, on the trade, at 75; may be quoted at 80 in small lots.

FLOUR—The market is not so much excited under the influence of the advices from Chicago, and while there is no change in prices as yet, the impression is gaining ground that the top notch has been reached, and that concessions are more anxious to be realized. We continue to quote western brands at $7@7.25 for red winter wheat family, $7.50@7.75 for amber winter wheat family, $7@7.25 for extra spring wheat and $6.50@7 for choice Minnesota bakers flour. Rye flour at $5@5½.

GRAIN—The millers, we understand, are disposed to be a little feverish in regard to wheat, though as yet there is no change in prices; last sales of red were at $1.40@1.45, and 2 white is worth $1.60 on the cars. The arrivals within a few days have been somewhat considerably larger than usual, though, as yet, there is not much stock in the hands of dealers. Oats are dull and unchanged; corn is unchanged; 57@58 buying, and 60@62 selling—small lots. Rye is steady and the receipts are limited, though we could not quote at over 80@87 for mixed to prime yellow, in bulk—small lots 90@95. There is some inquiry for Rye, and the market is almost bare, but no change in prices. Barley is hardly as strong as it was a few days ago, the demand, especially having dropped off somewhat though there is no change in prices; spring 90@95, and fall, 90@1.

GROCERIES—We can report continued liberal arrivals of New Orleans Sugar and Molasses; the cargo of the Silver Lake was made up almost entirely of Louisana sweets, and the Bellevernon and Wauanita, are indented mainly with the same kind of goods; the latter boat has 1,000 bbls molasses and 200 hhds of sugars, and in addition, there is more or less arriving every day by rail. There is a continued good demand, however, and the market is firm, at quotations, and our house dealers have reason to congratulate themselves, in having been so fortunate in making their purchases before the recent advance at New Orleans.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 20; Prime, 19; Good, 18; Fair, 17; Roasting, 16@18¾.

SYRUPS AND HONEY—White Honey, 65; Havemeyer & Elders, 80. Silver Drips, 60; Lovering's, 62; other grades, 45@55.

SUGAR—Choice New Orleans, 11¾; prime, 11¼ good, 10¾; fully fair, 10; Porto Rico Sugars 10¾@11¾; Cuba, 10@11. Demarara, 11¾@12¾.

REFINED SUGARS—Hard Sugars, 14¾; A Coffee, 13; "B," 12½; Extra C, 12¼; C, yellow, 11¾.

TEAS—Fancy Young Hyson, $1 40; Good, $1 10; Fair, $1. Lower grades down to 70cts. G. P. Fancy, $1 50; good, $1 25; fair, $1; Imperial Fancy, $1 25; good, 90cts; fair, 80@85c; Souchong fancy, $1 25; good, 90c; fair, 70@80c. Japan Fancy, $1; good, 80c; fair, 70c.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 8¾c; prime, 8c; good, 7¾c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 21c. Pimento, 17c. Cloves, 20c. Cassia, 60c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Currants, 11¾@12 cents. Prunes, Bosnia, 14cts. Bosnia Raisins, 16c. Layer Raisins, $3¾ per box.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 70@72c, for prime to choice.

HAY—Baled is being sold on wharf at $15@ $17 for good to prime.

MOONEY—Is quoted at 6@7½ cts.

HOMINY—Common, $5 00@5 50 per bbl; Pearl, $6 25.

LARD—Sales at 10¾@11 cts.

HIDES—Green salted (all weights) 10¾@ 11¾; green butchers (cow and steer) 10¾@ 11¾; green calf, 16@18; do calf, 18@20. Dry Flint nominal at 20@22.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at $2.25 per bbl and easier; Akron at $2.25 per bbl.

OILS—Are lard $1 60@1 65; No 2, 70; Pure; Labrador cod oil 70@75; straits, 65; bank, 60c.

PROVISIONS—Plain Shoulders, 10@10¾c; Sugar cured, 12@13c; Ribbed Sides, 12½@12¾; Clear do, 13@13¾; Sugar Cured Hams, 16@ 16¾. Lard, prime in kegs and buckets, 11@ 11¾; Leaf, prime in kegs and buckets. Mess Pork, $23 00@23 50.

PEANUTS—Quoted at 4@5 cts; sales of 1,000 bushels, mainly to arrive, at 4¾@5¼ cts.

POULTRY—There is an active demand for dressed poultry, and the supply is in his market; chickens, at 12@15c; and turkeys, 16@18.

POTATOES—Market is dull as there are but few buyers at present prices, and it begins to look as if there would have to be a decline; we can report small sales at $1.30@1.35 per bushel.

RAGS—Quoted at 4@4¾.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.80@1.85 by the car load, with the usual advance for small lots in store.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is firmer, and may now be quoted at $5@5 50 per bushel, and $7.50 in small lots. Timothy Seed, $3.50@4.00 and Flaxseed, $2.15.

SUMAC—Sales Tennessee Sumac at 4¾ cts.

TALLOW—Rendered, at 8¾@8¾c.

TURNIPS—Very dull and in good supply may be quoted at 75@80c per bushel.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky willows at 10.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, February 2, 1871.

The market was very quiet to-day, and devoid of anything particularly new or important. Compared with yesterday, there has been a sharp decline, and the offerings are reported as having been considerably larger than usual, but even at the reduction, buyers did not seem disposed to take hold, and consequently, there was but little done. It is reported that there was a large amount of refined sold in Philadelphia on Wednesday, and that it was principally bought by the "bulling," on the creek, from which it would seem that in order to successfully bull the crude market they have been obliged to step in and take all the refined that is offering. If all reports are true, the bulls are carrying a heavy load, and it is thought by some that unless they lighten up pretty soon it may break their backs. The rumor in circulation on Wednesday, that one of them had gone to smash, is contradicted; and it is also intimated that the rumor was started by parties who would be very much gratified to have it realized.

CRUDE.

Market as already stated weak and lower and, with the exception of some operations in the "bulling" way very little done. Seller February quoted at 11¾@11¾; seller 1st 6 months 11; buyer same time 12¼; lines February to June 11¾. Sale 5,000 on Lower Creek at 11¾. Since offered at 11¾.

REFINED.

Sale 5,000 February at 25. March quoted at 25@25½. Buyers for April 25¼; March to June 25½. There seems to be no buyers, excepting the bulls.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Spray Oil Works 350, account L Hepler & Co; Aladdin O W 362, account Thos. Chess; Brilliant O W 193, account Lockhart, F & Co; Peerless O W 354, account Duncan & Co. Total..... 1,362 bbls.

SHIPMENTS REFINED OIL PER A. V. R. R.

Fawcett, Logan & Stockdale, 220 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bros. & Co. Philadelphia.

McKelvey Bros. & Co 415 bbls refined oil to Logan Bro., Phila.

Lockhart, Frew & Co. 402 bbls refined oil to Lockhart, F. & Co. Phila.

Total..... 1,037 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER WEST PENN.

Elkins, Ily & Co. 100 bbls refined oil to Warden, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Chas. T. Place 65 bbls paraffine to Mannahattan Oil Co., New York.

C. T. Place 65 bbls paraffine to C. T. Place, Prov. R. I.

Total..... 230 bbls.

STATEMENT OF SHIPMENTS OF CRUDE OIL FROM POINTS NORTH OF ALLEGHENY JUNCTION, EASTWARD VIA W. P. RR., JAN. 31, 1871.

Loaded at	New York	Philadel.	Hestonville	Baltimore	Columbia	Total bbls.
Farren Farm	65	35		100		100
Cochran				282		282
Foster			580	480	1817	4,057
Scrubrides			561	1,684		2,245
Emlinton				100		100
Parker		3,836	3,394	3,322	1,167	1,046 17,765
Total bbls		3,901	9,580	3,922	8,005	1,046 26,454

[By P. and A. Telegraph Line.]

PHILADELPHIA, February 2—12 M.—Crude 12¾@13¼c; refined in bbls 25c; February 25@25¼; March 25¼@25½c; February and April 25¾c; March and May 25¾c; March and June 25¾@25¾c.

3 P. M.—February, 25c asked; March 25@25¼c, March and April, 25¾c asked; March and June; 25¾c and asked; sold 1,000 barrels, March, 25c for Manville; 25c for New York Mills; 25¾c for Amoskeag Canton Sanuels; 14¾c for Amoskeag bleached; 9c for Boston corset jeans; 13¼c for Amoskeag; 14¼c for Naumkeag cotton; 11¾c for Blue Hill bleached denims; 12c for Pearl River; 10½@11c for American stripes; 12c for Graniteville, and 10¾@11c for Hamilton stripes; 23½c for Ontario A cotton bags; 27¾c for do B, and 25¾c for do C, with good inquiry at these figures.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, February 2—Fog and a light breeze prevailed unfavorable to trade. There were 420 cattle, mostly common; nearly all sold at unchanged prices; 20 Illinois steers, 1,400 lbs, sold at 10¾c; no of 1 cwt reached 11¼c; 1 car Texans, 840 wt, 10¼c; 3 cars State dry cows, 6 and 14 cwt, 9@10c. Sheep: arrivals 4,600, all selling at former rates, or 50@1c for poor to fair, and 6¾@7c for good to prime; no extras; one car Ohio, 98 lbs, sold at 6¾c; one car same weight 6¾c; one car state 98 lbs at 6¾c, one car Ohio 90 lbs at 7c. Hogs: arrive, five and 15 cars; dressed; unchanged. Live selling at 8¾@8¾c; western dressed 9¾@9¾c, city dressed 9¾c@10¾c. Light pigs 11c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 2—Cotton dull and nominal at 14@14½c. Flour firm and lower; superfine winter $5.50@5.60; XX $6.60@6.80; family $7.60@8.50. Wheat: low grades declined, but No. 2 red winter higher; higher grades maintained but closed unsettled. Receipts 2 red winter inspected, sold at $1.47. Corn high; mixed yellow steady but other grades drooping; mixed and yellow in bulk, on track 42@43c. Oats dull and declined to 48@49c in bulk. Barley dull and unchanged; No. 2, 80c. Rye firm. Highwines steady at 90c. Provisions quiet and only light demand. Pork $22.50. Bulk shoulders 8¾@8¾c; do. sides, clear 10¾@11c; do. clear 9¾@10c. Lard: shoulders 10c, do. sides, clear rib 12c; do. sides clear 12½c. Hams: s. c. 16c. Lard: jobbing demand at 12¾c. Hogs: choice lower at $6.55@7.10. Cattle unchanged.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 2—Cotton firm for higher grade; middling 15¾c. Flour dull, and holders cautious; to sell: family offered at $6.25@6.50. Wheat dull, and holders anxious to sell; red winter $1.35@1.40. Corn: firm 58@58½c. Rye 70 to sell; red $1.05@1.09. Oats scarce and firm: No. 2 48@50c. Barley firm. Groceries and oil steady. Eggs in better demand and lower in the market at 23c. Butter dull and drooping at 25@30c. Cheese steady. Seed firm. Provisions opened firm but closed weak and lower; much demand. Pork sold at $22.00 and dull. Lard 12¾@13c. Bulk meats 8, 10¾@10¾. Bacon 9½c; sales and holders asking 10½c; no more. Hogs quiet and unchanged at $6.35@7.00. Receipts 1,400. Whisky firm at 89c. Gold 111¾.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 2—Tobacco: sales of 50 hhds of common to good logs at $5.50@ 6.75; low to medium leaf $6.30@14.75. Cotton weak and dull; the inquiry is light, with nothing done. Hemp and flax 24@25c. Flour in good demand and firm; extra family $5.75. Grain in a stable firmer, but receipts continue light. Provisions dull and weak. Mess pork $22.50. Bacon 9¾@12½c. Bulk 8¾@11¾. Lard 12¾c. Sugar cured hams 16c; plain 15c. Whiskey quiet at 89c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, February 2—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat weak and lower; sales No 1 white Michigan $1.48, regular do $1.47¾; amber Michigan $1.38. No 1 red winter Wabash nominal at $1.40. No 2 $1.37. No 3 $1.28. No 1 amber Indiana $1.50. Corn steady; high mixed 56¾c, low 56c, yellow and Michigan 57@58c. Oats firm; No 1 55¾c; No 2 Michigan 50c. Clover seed steady; $6.40, closing at $6.41. Hogs dull and nominal; $8.50@8.62.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 2.—Flour is firm. Wheat steady, with No 1 at $1.39 and No 2 at $1.20¾. Oats—No 2 weak at 32c. Corn—No 2 mixed dull at 36c. Rye—No 1 scarce at 80c. Barley—No 2 nominal at 90c. Hogs—dressed easier at $8.75. Pork—mess firm at $21.75@22.00.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., February 2—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 red winter $1.40; No. 2 held at $1.35. Corn dull but unchanged, 61c. Oats steady, 36c. Crude petroleum—Nothing doing; nominal for buyers and sellers apart; refined nominal, at 24c.

Cotton Markets.

CHARLESTON, February 2.—Cotton dull, at 14¾c.

MOBILE, February 2.—Cotton dull, at 14¼@ 14¾c.

NEW ORLEANS, February 2.—Cotton weak, at 14¾@15c.

GALVESTON, February 2.—Cotton quiet; good ordinary 12¾c.

MEMPHIS, February 2.—Cotton in light demand, but held firm, at 14¾@14¾c. Receipts 3,600 shipments 3,800 bales.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 2.—Flour firm: Ohio and Indiana $7@7.75. Wheat quiet: Ohio red $1.60. Rye held at 90c. Corn firm: yellow 62c; mixed 59@60c. Oats 56@60c. Provisions unchanged. Crude Petroleum $18.50; refined 25c. Whisky 94@96c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, February 2.—Flour—Light demand; western family $7.50@8.50. Wheat quiet; Ohio and Indiana $1.60@1.70. Corn dull and irregular. Oats 53@55c. Bacon—Shoulders 10¼c. Whisky 95@96c.

Detroit.

DETROIT, February 2.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; extra $1.50; No. 1 $1.40. Corn scarce and firm at 63@65c. Oats firm at 38@39c. Clover seed $6.30. Hogs $8.75.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, February 2.—8 cars iron ore, Shoenberger, H & Co; 2 do do, McKnight, & Co; 2 do do Bryan & Co; 2 do do, Painter & Son; 2 do do, Harbugh Means; 2 do do, Jonesuk Laughlin; 1 do do, Chess, S & Co; 1 do do, Union Iron Mills; 2 do do, Coleman, J & Co; 1 do do, Wilson, Glass & Co; 1 do do, Pitts, R & C; 1 do do, Byers, McCullough & Co; 1 do do, McKnight & Co; 1 car coal, H D Lacock; 1 car sundries, Hill Patterson; 100 obls lime, S Davidson; 100 do do, Bryce, Walker & Co; 16,000 ft lumber, W W Bennett & Co; 2 cars potatoes, Huett; 25 cases tobacco, Haworth & D; 12 bbls potash, J Dickey & Co; 23 bdls iron, Anderson & Co; 50 bbls whisky, McKnight & Co; 6 cases handles, Lundie & Ewart; 19 drums tobacco, Weyman & Bro; 20 bbls & 2 kegs apple butter, Lockhart, F & Co; 15 bbls & 2 kegs apple butter, Schiller & Co; 7 bbls glassware, Smith & Forster; 15 pkgs merchandise, J Dunlap; 9 kegs lard, McMurtry & Co; 4 pkgs do, Bryce & Co; 4 bbls & 1 keg do, Gaw & Gill; 2 kegs head; 3 kegs eggs and butter, Brugeman & B; 30 bbls & 3 kegs apple butter, Lockhart, F & Co; 3 dressed hogs, McCullough, & Co; 10 bbls apples, Vernissen & J; 5 bbls and 2 bxs, Paultney & Allerton; 1 bbl butter, H Riddle; 19 sks barley, J Gangwish; 80 sks oat, 5 sks potatoes, 6 bbls flour, 220 sks corn and 15 bbls apples, J Rose; 113 bbls & apples J W Pips; 12 sks oats, and 46 sks c seeds, Wm Wells; 30 pkgs merchandise, Dilworth, H & Co; 21 bbls of apples, 1 bbl peaches, and 3 bbls beans, P Duff & Son; 6 bbls beans, 21 sks & apples, 2 kegs butter, Hutchinson, W & Co.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, February 2—1 car of shoulders, J H Parker; 200 bbls. flour, Schoenberger, H & Co; 30 do do, 49 bbls. h wines, Little & Meching; six cars barley, Joshua Rhodes & Co; 5 do. do., Pec. Daniels & Craig; 100 bbls flour, 1 amber Indiana $1.50. Corn steady; high mixed 56¾c, low 56c, yellow and Michigan 57@58c. Oats firm; No 1 55¾c; No 2 Michigan 50c. Clover seed steady; $6.40, closing at $6.41. Hogs dull and nominal; $8.50@8.62.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 2.—Flour is firm. Wheat steady, with No 1 at $1.39 and No 2 at $1.20¾. Oats—No 2 weak at 32c. Corn—No 2 mixed dull at 36c. Rye—No 1 scarce at 80c. Barley—No 2 nominal at 90c. Hogs—dressed easier at $8.75. Pork—mess firm at $21.75@22.00.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., February 2—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 red winter $1.40; No. 2 held at $1.35. Corn dull but unchanged, 61c. Oats steady, 36c. Crude petroleum—Nothing doing; nominal for buyers and sellers apart; refined nominal, at 24c.

Cotton Markets.

CHARLESTON, February 2.—Cotton dull, at 14¾c.

MOBILE, February 2.—Cotton dull, at 14¼@ 14¾c.

NEW ORLEANS, February 2.—Cotton weak, at 14¾@15c.

GALVESTON, February 2.—Cotton quiet; good ordinary 12¾c.

MEMPHIS, February 2.—Cotton in light demand, but held firm, at 14¾@14¾c. Receipts 3,600 shipments 3,800 bales.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 2.—Flour firm: Ohio and Indiana $7@7.75. Wheat quiet: Ohio red $1.60. Rye held at 90c. Corn firm: yellow 62c; mixed 59@60c. Oats 56@60c. Provisions unchanged. Crude Petroleum $18.50; refined 25c. Whisky 94@96c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, February 2.—Flour—Light demand; western family $7.50@8.50. Wheat quiet; Ohio and Indiana $1.60@1.70. Corn dull and irregular. Oats 53@55c. Bacon—Shoulders 10¼c. Whisky 95@96c.

Detroit.

DETROIT, February 2.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; extra $1.50; No. 1 $1.40. Corn scarce and firm at 63@65c. Oats firm at 38@39c. Clover seed $6.30. Hogs $8.75.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET COMPANY, February 2.—42 sks oats, 6 bbls flour, 74 sks corn and 15 bbls apples, J Ritchart; 50 bbls flour, 10 do meal, Watt, Lang & Co; 200 bdls s boards, A S Carlisle; 2 bbls whisky, A A Tazzart, 6 bags hemp, Kramer, Rohn & Co; 59 sks wheat, J & E W Sterling; 37 do do wheat, W McKee & Co; 2 pkgs butter, 1 do eggs, 1 do lard, McCracken, G & Co; 15 bales hay, 4 cl hogs, 45 sks oats, 41 do wheat, J B Holley.

GENEVA, PER BELLE, February 2.—11 sks wheat, Kell & Ritchart; 77 sks do, MuBans & Anjer; 28 sks oats, W H Nantker & Son; 1 pkg butter, Stewart & B; 1 do do, Lazwell Bro; 6 do do, Johnston & Colvin; 1 do do, McCracken, G & Co; 25 sks wheat, 6 jars butter, 2 pkgs eggs, 12 hogs, J Fuller.

PROFESSIONAL.

H. B. SWOOPE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

And United States District Attorney, will attend to professional business entrusted to him, both in Federal and State Courts.

OFFICE in CUSTOM HOUSE, 2d story. oc29:72

H. H. McCORMICK,

Attorney-at-Law,

No. 68 GRANT STREET.

☞ Prompt attention given to all kinds of legal business. ja7:tf

ARCHIBALD BLAKELY,

Attorney-at-Law,

No. 116 FIFTH AVENUE,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

B. F. KENNEDY,

Attorney-at-Law,

No. 116 FIFTH AVENUE, 2d floor, Room No. 2.

☞ Prompt attention given to all legal business. ja7:tf

JAS. W. MURRAY

Attorney at Law,

NO. 89 FIFTH AVENUE,

Pittsburgh.

Jan1:tf57

Samuel McMasters,

ALDERMAN, EX-OFFICIO JUSTICE OF THE PEACE and POLICE MAGISTRATE.

Office, No. 100 GRANT STREET, opposite St. Paul's Cathedral. oc6:tf

A. BAILIE,

Alderman and Police Magistrate.

Collector of City and County Taxes for the First ward. Office, No. 137 LACOCK STREET, Allegheny. no8

RIVER NEWS.

The river is again falling at this point with 12 feet 6 inches in the channel last evening. The sun was visible several times yesterday, and as the ground hog must have seen his shadow, according to the old proverb, we are to have six weeks more of winter.

The Allegheny put out considerable ice all day yesterday, and the coal fleet was detained thereby. It would probably run out last night and if so, quite a number of tows will take their departures to-day.

The Mollie Moore left Memphis for New Orleans on Wednesday. The Henry C. Yeager left Evansville the same day with half a cargo, but has engagements below.

The Silver Lake No. 4, Capt. Todd, is announced to depart for St. Louis to-morrow. She is a staunch and reliable boat, and is in charge of experienced officers.

The Carrie Brooks was due from Wheeling last night and will return to Zanesville as usual on Saturday at 4 p. m.

The Granite State, Capt. W. H. Kerr, is the regular packet for Portsmouth to-day leaving promptly at 4 p. m. She will receipt passengers and freight through to all points on the Ohio river; to Cincinnati and Cincinnati. It should be borne in mind that she leaves promptly on time.

Capt. Dan Moore has chartered the Arlington for sixty days longer to the Illinois Central Railroad Company. The Railroad Company expect to have their new boat ready by that time.

The Juniata departed for Cincinnati at noon yesterday with an excellent trip, and engagements below.

James Henderson and J. N. Whitten pilot the Kate Putnam to Cincinnati.

—The following appears in the Memphis Appeal's account of the Arthur disaster: "All hands concur in saying that Henry Lee, a colored man an old riverman known to almost every levee man in Memphis and along the river. He had been down to Vicksburg with a flatboat, and did well on the trip; he left Evansville with it, and said he made just $1,000 and some cents. He sat at Saint Vincent's the previous night with some friends, taking oysters, and was quite merry; from there he went to the levee with his old acquaintances, and he looked at the cotton rolling on board some time before he went aboard. In the course of conversation he remarked, as is quite common among river men. Well, I don't care if she does blow up: I've got my life insured, anyhow. A firm here in town wanted him to go down the river with a flat they have, he remarked to his friends here in town, 'I have not been home since September; I want to go home, and here is Joiner wants me to go down the river again; I don't want to see Joiner this time I want to go home.' His family are at Aurora, Indiana, and he was assisting as pilot on the way up."

—The New Orleans Times of Tuesday says: "We understand that parties holding risks in some of our New Orleans insurance companies, on cargo of the steamer T. L. McGill, lost below Memphis, on the night of January 14, received the full amount of risk before banking hours on the 26th, the manifest of cargo and papers being in the hands of our Board of Underwriters early on the latter date. The T. L. McGill was of the Merchants' Southern Packet Line, St. Louis and New Orleans packet. What will our Western offices say to this?"

—A Memphis special to the Cincinnati Commercial says: All of the cargo of the W. R. Arthur is under water. The sugar is nearly all a total loss. The molasses and other cargo will be saved. The boat, also, will be saved. The salvage will be about thirty per cent. The hull is a total loss, except the machinery. The submarine T. F. Eckert will recover the cargo, if not legally interfered with.

—Buffington Island is becoming quite a dangerous point to navigate. There are the wrecks of three coal boats and three barges lying in and around the channel at that point. In the channel between the point and the head of the island there are several bad breaks, caused by the sinking of boats. Below McKee's rocks one is reported in the channel.

—The Paducah Kentuckian, says: The Jim Fisk, Jr., is due here to-day. We trust our readers will not mistake her for the James Howard, which steamer is due here some time between now and the middle of February. The people on the Mississippi, as low down as Helena, have been looking for her for a week past, and so have we here.

—The St. Louis *Republican*, says: The Mollie Able caught fire on Thursday evening, a short distance above Vicksburg, from the stovepipe, and for a few moments the fire bid fair to envelop the entire boat in flames. A panic caused among the passengers, but the fire was extinguished before serious damage was sustained.

—The current through the Arkansas cut-off and out to the Mississippi is running out with a strong force and rapidity that several boats have, within the past day or day or two, been unable to stem it, and have been obliged to run down to Napoleon and go up the old way.

The Wauanita was to have left Cincinnati for this port on Wednesday, with 400 tons, consisting of 1,000 bbls coal, and 200 bbls sugar. Elbert Williams and Wm. Goslee are her pilots.

—The tow boat Blue Lodge arrived at Memphis on the 30th with a tow of coal. Gowan also arrived, leaving a part of her tow at Memphis, taking the rest to points below.

—The damages to the cargo of the H. S. Turner, and those to the boat herself, are estimated at $35,000.

RIVER PACKETS.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet Company.

LEAVES DAILY AT 8 A. M., 4:30 P. M.,

FOR ALL POINTS ON THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.

STEAMER ELECTOR....Capt. DOYLE BOUGHER.
81 EAMER CHIEFTAIN....Capt. ROBT. PHILLIPS.
STEAMER E. BENNETT....Capt. Z. W. CARMACK.

For further particulars inquire on Wharfboat, foot of Grant street, Pittsburgh.

No freight will be received after 5 o'clock.

A. S. CARLISLE, Agent.

LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

FOR EVANSVILLE, CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.

SATURDAY, February 4, at 4 P. M.

The splendid passenger steamer

Silver Lake, No. 4,

Capt. TODD.

Will leave as announced.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

Gray's Iron Line.

ST. LOUIS, EVANSVILLE and CAIRO.

WEDNESDAY, 8th of February,

The powerful towboat

Rover and Barges,

THOS. GREENLEE.....Commander.

Will leave as announced.

For freight, apply on board or to

G. H. GHRIEST & CO.

FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

MUSKINGUM RIVER.

FOR WHEELING, MARIETTA AND ZANESVILLE.

Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY SATURDAY, 4 P. M.
Leaves Zanesville EVERY TUESDAY, 9 A. M.

The New and Splendid Passenger Steamer

CARRIE BROOKS.

H. DARLINGTON.....Commander.
GEO. L. REPPAR.....Clerk.

Will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

JAMES P. SPEER,
ja20 J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent.

PORTSMOUTH PACKET.

FOR WHEELING, MARIETTA, PARKERSBURG, IRONTON AND PORTSMOUTH.

Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY FRIDAY, at 4 P. M.
Leaves Portsmouth EVERY MONDAY, 10 A. M.

The new and splendid Passenger Steamer

GRANITE STATE,

W. H. KERR.....Commander.

Will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

de21

CINCINNATI PACKET.

CINCINNATI WEEKLY PACKET.

LEAVES EVERY THURSDAY—12 M.

The new and splendid Sidewheel Packet

JUNIATA,

C. L. BRENNAN.....Commander.

Will leave as announced.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

JAMES COLLINS, of
de21 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

STEAMSHIPS.

NATIONAL LINE,

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

Office Rooms To-Let.—Several fine office rooms can be had from April 1, in "Gazette Building," corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield streets. Apply at once.

Compositor Wanted.—A first-rate, reliable newspaper printer can obtain work by making application during this afternoon at our composing room.

Coal tugs will get out to-day.

Plenty of water in the channel.

Heavy ice still in the Allegheny.

Join the Library, only four dollars.

Go to Art Gallery, in Library Building.

Six common cases before the Mayor yesterday.

The various places of amusement are well patronized.

Irish Wit and humor to-night at Mercantile Library Hall.

Sewell Institute—Spring session opens February 15.

Two thousand books in the Mercantile Library and Mechanics' Institute.

$6,770 was divided among the Pittsburgh police yesterday by Clerk Patterson.

The Ground Hog's prediction is about to be fulfilled, as yesterday's warm sunshine is succeeded by another "cold snap."

Don't fail to hear Hon. Wm. Parson's humorous lecture on "Richard Brinsley Sheridan" to-night at Mercantile Library Hall.

It don't do to kick an officer, William McKiver, while being arrested, tried this little amusement. It cost him ten dollars yesterday.

Cashier Elected.—E. G. Schultz, Esq., has been elected Cashier of the new German Savings and Deposit Bank of East Birmingham.

The Amos M. E. Church takes a benefit at the Pilgrim this evening. They have sold many tickets. The Academy will be crowded. Entertainment Saturday at 2:30 P. M. and at 8 in the evening

John Cochran and John Brady were brought before Squire Ammon, of East Birmingham yesterday, charged on oath of Joseph Weiss with assault and battery. Both withdrawn on payment of costs by defendants.

Out-Door Poor.—The number of out-door poor assisted by the guardians on Wednesday the 1st inst., was one hundred and twenty-nine, and the amount distributed was $256, an average of two dollars for each case relieved.

Removing his Office.—In a few days, Mr. H. M. Butler, depot master at the Union Depot, will occupy a new office now in course of construction at the east end of the platform. Mr. B. is a model officer, strict but gentlemanly in the discharge of his duty.

Yesterday afternoon the Allegheny Fire Department was thrown into a merry mix-up by box 1. Some of the engines came out but found no fire, an investigation developed the fact that the wires had been in two of the wires together—hence the alarm.

Monongahela Wharf.—The annual report of Wharfmaster Ripple, of Monongahela wharf, shows the receipts from all sources in his department to have been $18,629.780. This is about $2,500 less than in 1870, but the rates of wharfage were 2½ per cent. less in 1870.

Fire in Birmingham.—On Wednesday evening about half past six o'clock a fire broke out in a smoke house on Ninth street, Birmingham, and consumed the building. The Birchland and Walnut Hose Companies were on the ground promptly, and prevented any further damage. Loss slight.

List of Letters held for postage, February 2, 1871:

Bleaser, Fred, Allegheny, Pa., 3c.
Connor, Wm., Allegheny, Pa., 3c.
Katzenstein, J., New York, 3c.
Lee, A., New York, 3c.
Troutman, Mary, Pottsville, Pa., 3c.

The street Superintendent—The expenses of the Street Department for the past month amounted to $1,250.60, divided among the districts: first, $233.08; second, $679.50; third, $667.36. The English appropriation for the same time expended $1,054.41, and from August 1st to February 1st, in levying notices of assessments, $3,500.

Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, East Liberty, having been completely and tastefully improved, will be re-opened on next Sunday morning. The Bishop of the Diocese and a number of the clergy are expected to be present and take part in the services. Divine service at half past ten o'clock in the morning, and evening prayer and lecture in the afternoon. Pas.

The Ringwalt Business—It is said that on the day on which the sale of the stock was to be called upon by a man who gave him $50 for the use of a son who had been put in the Reform School, that he had "changed coat." A receipt for the money was given, and there is no account of it on the books. This was all the showing that could be made by the clerk testifying in the room holding the investigation.

Alderman Donnelly yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of William Cawley, charged with assault and battery on oath of John Cunningham. It is alleged by a peddler in one of the South Side mills, and a son of Cunningham's, with other info, were his helpers. It is alleged that Cawley yesterday abused them seriously, knocking them down and otherwise chastising them. A warrant has been issued for his arrest.

Leg Broken.—Officer H. B. McCurry, while going to the fire in Birmingham, on Wednesday evening, met with an accident by which his right leg was broken. While on the box he had hold of the Mechanics Hose Carriage, which was going along very rapidly, and when the carriage struck a rut he was thrown over by the carriage and received the injury noted. He was taken to his residence, where Doctors Kerr and Dittmore reduced the fracture.

At a recent meeting of the Directors of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway Company, the resignations of the President and Vice President were received, and Joseph Ingersoll was elected President, and W. R. Fraizer, Jr. as Vice President, and Mayor Blackmore has been elected Treasurer.

The former officers for these positions were but temporary—they merely agreeing to office until others suitable could be chosen.

Abusing a Child.—Mary O'Brien made oath before Alderman McMasters yesterday charging Theodore Wood with the aggravated assault and battery on her son, a child aged about eight years. She says that her son was playing in front of a saloon on Fifth avenue at which Prime works, when the latter came out, and taking the child by the ears lifted him and threw him down on the pavement. She interfered with such violence as to start the blood from his ears. The defendant was arrested and gave bail for Court in the sum of $500.

Aggravated Assault and Battery.—About three weeks ago Charles Lorey, a boy of fourteen years old attached a small boy named Coffey, on the Monongahela bridge, striking him on the head with a stone, fracturing the skull so seriously that the boy had to be taken to the Mercy Hospital for treatment. Information was made yesterday before his mother brought him to the office of Alderman McMasters and made an information against Lorey, who was arrested and gave bail in $1000 for a hearing.

False Pretence.—A warrant was issued yesterday by Alderman Strain on the oath of James Kidney, charging Robert Pile with false pretence. It is stated in the affidavit that Pile went to Kidney's place of business and borrowed $15. Not having the money to pay it he borrowed the money from Mr. Brown, Geary & Co., and hired a buggy at the auction house of N. Whiting which was to be sold the next day and left the horse in Kidney's stable. Some time after some time the next day Kidney visited Mr. Whiting's store and found that the story was false in every particular. The accused was committed in default of $300, for a hearing.

Self's Pipeless Encyclopedia now rapidly approaches completion, having, as we have already said, completed the promised number of pages, so that the number of volumes to which subscribers are entitled is now complete, and the whole work is now finished, save the index, which is in course of preparation, a large new and beautiful Atlas, with the very latest changes in territorial boundaries, to be issued in the middle of the present year, 1871. This will be an invaluable work, especially to those persons who own the Encyclopedia. The unprecedented and lib-ral terms upon which Mr. Zell has issued these two works, destined to maintain their place among the standard publications of the country, have at once ranked him among the leading publishers of the day.

"Gazette" in East Liberty.

Residents of East Liberty who want the Gazette can be furnished by W. G. Anderson, on the Frankstown road. Mr. Anderson, besides his agency for the Gazette, keeps on hand a large and fine stock of stationery and a choice assortment of reading matter, including all weekly and monthly publications. He also has a stock of good cigars, tobacco, &c., constantly on hand. Remember and give him a call.

The Paid Fire Department.

The report of the expenses of the Fire Commission for the month of January was placed in the hands of City Controller McGowan yesterday. The amount which warrants were drawn was $4,300, which included $3,-750.00 principal and $550.20 interest on money borrowed to pay the Mercantile debts of the department. Since its going into active service the following monthly amounts have been expended by the Commission:

July, 1870.	$31,871.90
August, "	6,044.30
Sept., "	1,847.72
October, "	10,377.71
Nov., "	5,071.44
January, "	4,300.00

We were unable to obtain the amount expended during the month of December.

Juvenile Thieves Captured.

A couple of boys named James and William Custer were brought before Alderman Thomas yesterday charged on oath of Charles Leow with entering his store on Fifth avenue and stealing a pair of kid gloves valued at $1.

Charles Heitman, a jeweler doing business in the Diamond, this city, charged, on oath, a couple of lads named Kelly and Hughes with stealing a watch from his store. Both boys, it is alleged, are known to the police, and have not yet been captured, none of the officers having been able to find them. Some time ago Heitman swore out a warrant for the arrest of a lad of questionable small character, but for some time past, said that they watch every opportunity to get into his store. Yesterday, it is alleged, in the absence of the proprietor, when part of the time he was in the street, the two lads entered the store and stole the watch mentioned. They were arrested and lodged in jail to await a hearing in both cases.

A rare treat may be expected to-night at Mercantile Library Hall.

THE FALL OF PARIS.

German Rejoicing—Demonstration on the Fourth and Last Night—Processions, Music, Speeches and General Happiness.

Our German fellow-citizens are happy, not over the fall of a people so much, as in the fact that Germans have proved victorious in one of the greatest conflicts of history. It is but natural that they should feel so, and especially rejoice as the last crowning triumph is borne to them in the fall of the great city, the proud and beautiful capital of the foe. While they thus rejoice at victory it is in no sense a disparagement of those who so gallantly held out to the last; rather is the admiration heightened from the fact that in being victorious they have been so over foemen "worthy of their steel."

Of the happy Teutons, our city and vicinity has a goodly number and when the news was received they were not behind their brethren in manifesting their delight. After the first enthusiasm had somewhat abated they began to consider the matter more carefully and thus devise plans for a more united celebration of the event. Large bodies, however, move slowly, and thus it came that our German friends of the south side became impatient at the delay and resolved upon a celebration of their own. This design they carried out in a joyful and fitting manner last night.

The programme embraced as a leading feature a grand

TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION,

and for this preparations were made upon as extended a scale as the shortness of time would allow. The procession was under the direction of Chief Marshall Mr. John Yek, assisted by Messrs. Thomas Kestner, J. F. Witter, and F. Wimple, and others.

The column formed in front of Turner Hall, on Sarah street, and moved at eight o'clock in the following order: First a company of horsemen to clear the track; then a large number of citizens on horseback and in carriages; next a large wagon drawn by six horses, fantastically gotten up by Wm. Militenzweig, containing the Birmingham Silver Cornet Band and a large transparency with the following inscriptions:

Ob schon das Alte auch veraltet,
Soll deutsche Kraft und Treue fort bestehen.

Und ob die Welt sich neu gestaltet,
So lang der Gott der Väter waltet,
Wird Hermannsveift nicht untergeh'n.

Heil Dir! im Sieges Kranze,
Heil Deutschland Dir!

Das freie Amerika,
Dem starken Deutschland.

On the reverse side were:

Sept. 2, 1870, "Strasburg."
Oct. 27, 1870, "Metz."
Jan. 27, 1871, "Paris."
Aug. 15, 1870, "Worth."
Aug. 18, 1870, "Gravelotte."
Sept. 1, 1870, "Sedan."

The wagon was also beautifully draped in the entertwining folds of American and German flags.

Following the wagon came the members of the Turnverein, one hundred and fifty strong, and a large delegation of citizens.

As the procession commenced to move, a cannon on the hill commenced firing, and fifty rounds were fired while the route was being traversed. The route lay from the Hall to Washington street, then to Twelfth, Bingham, Tenth, Carson, to car stable, countermarching to the Hall on June street by way of Twenty-firs and Eighteenth streets.

Along the line flags were hung out and every evidence of enthusiasm manifested. Upon arriving

AT THE HALL

as many as could gain admittance, gathered in the large room for a meeting was organized by the election of Mr. Henry Sorg as Chairman, Fred Hahn Secretary and B. Krug Treasurer.

The audience was first entertained with music by the Cornet Band, after which Mr. Sorg came forward and welcomed the people in a very neat and appropriate address, concluding by proposing three cheers, which were given with a will.

The orator of the occasion, Rev. Lerch, was then introduced and delivered the address. It was a sometime late hour when he delivered in an earnest style, and with singular volubility, which seemed to create an intense enthusiasm. He was frequently interrupted with applause.

Following the address, the Lincoln Mennerchor rendered "The Watch on the Rhine" with thrilling effect.

A beautiful tableau, representing soldiers in Prussian uniform, with the Goddess of Victory holding a wreath above their heads, and entitled "Germany's Unity, Defense and Ornament," followed on the programme.

The remainder of the exercises consisted of songs and extemporaneous speeches of a fervent character, which continued until after midnight, the company slowly separating and seemingly loth to leave the scene of such genial festivities.

The demonstration, considering the haste with which it was gotten up, was a great success, and reflected credit upon the patriotism and energy of our Teutonic friends on the South Side.

THE COURTS.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

THURSDAY, February 2.—The jury in the case of Foster for use of Mellon vs. Pittsburgh Coal Company came into Court this morning at ten o'clock, with a verdict for plaintiff of $4,985 65. This is the second trial of this case, in the first the jury returning a verdict for $3,875, the defendants moving for and getting a new trial.

The case of Ormsby up was that of Carroll & Snyder vs. Hall & Co.; action on a contract for work done.

TRIAL LIST FOR FRIDAY.

28 Carroll & Snyder vs C. H. Hall & Co.
52 City of Pittsburgh vs Hutchison.
53 City of Pittsburgh vs Hucheson.
80 (O. L.) Brown vs Moss, et al
82 Yeager vs Lahm, et al.
65 Bayless vs Moore.
66 Bayless vs Graham.
97 Murphy vs Lawrence.

Before Judge Kirkpatrick:
186 Neishauser vs Maul.

COMMON PLEAS—Judge Collier.

Thursday, February 2.—In the case of Monroe & Co. vs. Frazier Bros., a verdict was today rendered for plaintiff for $2,500.

James Taylor vs. Isaac De Haven and James McCallum. This was an action to replevin certain personal property. The defendants purchased thirteen hundred acres of land at $40 an acre, but afterwards refused to take the land.

Before Judge Stowe.

In this branch of the Common Pleas Court, the case of Johnson vs. Mr. H. C. Johnson, was taken up this morning, being an action to recover on account of certain transactions between the parties, while Johnson was acting as agent for the property belonging to Mrs. McFadden. It appears that in 1867 Mrs. McFadden died, and Johnson, defendant being her cousin, said he would act as her agent for her property. She accepted the proposition and left the property to be controlled by Johnson to a third party who subsequently, without Mrs. McFadden's knowledge, assigned it to Johnson. It also happened that there was a railroad about to pass through it while in Mrs. McFadden's possession, in consequence of which Johnson began to negotiate for but not paid over. These damages, it is claimed Johnson collected, and the present action is brought to recover the amount. Jury not in when we left other items.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

38 Dunn vs. Brown & Co.
39 Commonwealth for use vs. Ammon.
40 Hutchinson vs. Ray & Campbell.
47 Morgan vs. the Pennsylvania Ins. Co.
48 Dunn vs. the Mosier Co.
49 Woods vs. Drum.
57 Schmidtleiter vs. McIntyre.
58 Hall vs. Hall.
60 Gueton vs. Cleaver.
61 Union R. & S. Co. vs. Herron.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 2, 1871.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Height of Barometer	30.09	30.12	30.36
Change since last report	+ .04	+ .05	+ .24
Direction of wind	S.	S. W.	N. W.
Change in last 24 hours	+ .6°	+ .6°	+ .9°
Direction of wind	S.	N. W.	N. W.
Velocity of wind—miles per hour	7	18	12
Pressure of wind—pounds per square foot	0.07	1.67	0.73
Force of wind reduced to Beaufort scale—approx	A	D	C
Amount of cloud	S	N	N
Kind of cloud	Strato-Cumulus		
Rain-fall since last report—inches and hdths	.00		
State of weather	7	7	1

Norms—In the telegraphic reports, only the variations of the Barometer since the last report are given; decrease being marked here and throughout the table by the minus sign.

Character of the winds, to save space, is indicated by letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather is expressed by figures from 1 to 6: 1, clear or clear, no cloud; fair, ¼ to ¾ cloud; 3, cloudy, ¾ to wholly covered; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow.

All observations are corrected for temperature, elevation and instrumental error.

JAS. WEST, Observer.

A rare treat may be expected to-night at Mercantile Library Hall.

Buchanan.

The following uncalled for letters remain at the Buchanan Postoffice, February 2, 1871. Please ask for advertised letters, giving the date of the list.

Amor David
Avery Mrs F
Brown Miss J
Brown Miss M
Brown A R
Bohnstedt C
Boyd Miss C
Bardy D
Bisset no H
Bisset Miss
Britt John
Church Milton
Cook Jas
Cochran Miss
Cleary John
Clark Robt
Cummins M A
Close A W
Donald Mrs J
Dunn Wm
Dunn Thos
Davis S
Davis Miss M
Duffy Wm
Dynes Sarah H
Dunn Mrs S
Fleming E
Graham Miss J
Graham Mark
Graham Dr G S
Graves John D
Harmony Wm
Haney Mrs M
Hobbs Wm
Hammond A E
Harris J
Hop- Elizabeth
Hall Thos
Hawks J An
Herron S
Hamilton Richard
Johns n Miss E
Johns n Thos
Johnson S
Jones Jenkins
Jennigan M
Keller Mrs M
Kinnie Mrs S
Lavelle John
Lavis Wm E
Minix J W
Morgan T E
Murphy Peter
Malon Christ
Martin Miss M
Mc thew John
Morpey M
Morris F D
Mullen James
Mulloch Nan
McLurk James
McAfee Sarah J
McGuire Pat
McCandless
O Reilly John
Parmar W H
Pratt John
Pritchard T
Reese Jesse
Reed Jacob D
Reed John W
Smith T
Saunders Miss
Stevens F
Stewart Thos W
Stewart Dan
Stewart L
Sanchur Thos
Shorns Benj
Thomas Wm
Thomas Jane
Thomas James
Taylor Wm
Witterner J

P. HOERR, P. M.

A rare treat may be expected to-night at Mercantile Library Hall.

Ormsby Council.

A regular monthly meeting of the Ormsby Borough Council was held Wednesday evening. Members present—Messrs. Hoha, Angotti, Robert S. Allen, John R. Lutz, John J. Reese, William McClurg and Burgess James Atkinson.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The bonds of the Treasurer, John Larimer, were read and accepted.

An ordinance for the construction of sewers in the borough was read several times, and after some alterations was adopted, and the vote upon its passage was taken by yeas and nays, resulting in the affirmative. It was forwarded to the action of the Legislature.

Council then adjourned, to meet on Thursday, at 7 P. M., to examine the proposed route of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway and the streets of the borough.

A rare treat may be expected to-night at Mercantile Library Hall.

"BRAIN AND MUSCLE."

Dr. Barker's Second Lecture—Another Brilliant Effort.

Dr. Barker, of Yale College, last evening at Library Hall delivered the second of the series of scientific lectures, with which our citizens are favored, under the auspices of the Western University. A very appreciable evidence of the success of the first effort was apparent in the increased size of the audience which greeted the lecturer as he stepped upon the platform for his second entertainment—a fact which was gratifying alike to the speaker and the committee having the series in charge.

The subject selected was "Force of Brain and Muscle." After a few preparatory remarks upon the strange problem of life, which in all ages had formed an absorbing topic with scientists and thinkers, Professor Barker proceeded to illustrate by experiments with his apparatus the theory that the same force, or energy, as it is philosophically called, that was seen in the material things, the steam engine, mechanism, &c., existed in the human body, and that the body was sustained by it. He had no argument upon the soul and what it was, but setting it aside as a distinct matter of which science had revealed nothing, he maintained that the living, vitalizing power of life was sustained by force or energy; that this energy existed in everything, and in the human body and steam engine was correlative; that that which set it in motion in the body had its exact counterpart or correlation in the power which moved the machine.

In support of this theory, he adduced many well established facts of science and further substantiated his position by illustrations, many of which, in connection and in execution were exceedingly brilliant.

In conclusion he argued earnestly that such a theory did not tend to atheism; then a large number of citizens on horseback and in carriages; next a large wagon drawn by six horses, fantastically gotten up by Wm. Militenzweig, containing the Birmingham Silver Cornet Band and a large transparency with the following inscriptions:

Mr. Barker's lecture was heard by a large audience, and was exceedingly interesting. The next lecture of the course will be delivered by Prof. Lesley, on "The Chemistry of the Sun and Stars." It is safe to say that all who were there last night will make it a point to be present again, and all who did not go will miss one of the most rare and interesting lectures ever delivered in Pittsburgh.

Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Fechter in the character of Ruy Blas last night surpassed himself, and more than realized any thing we had ever read of him in which to suppose favorite character. Every look, gesture and movement conveyed the conflicting emotions that would naturally agitate a man situated as he was. In the third and fourth acts he was therefore perfect in his interpretation of the passions. At every change, whether from the terrific denunciation of the trading and grasping politicians, who composed the Council, to the respectful but impassioned declaration of his love, we felt a sympathetic thrill. Altogether we do not remember ever to have seen greater or more appropriate force displayed by any actor. Of Miss Le Clercq's acting we have already given our opinion at some length. She is fully equal to Mr. Fechter in power and ability. Her physique and make-up are magnificent and we were particularly struck last night by her resemblance to the beautiful and accomplished niece of a late Chief Magistrate of the United States. Messrs. Roche, La Clercq and the stock company also acquitted themselves admirably. To-night Mr. Fechter takes a benefit when Hamlet will be presented. In this character Mr. Fechter departs somewhat from tradition in his make up, within the usually colored wig, and giving as a reason for this variation that as Hamlet was a Dane and of a flaxen haired race, that he is but following nature. The question then suggests itself, are not all the characters in the play Danes, and should not the same rule apply to them?

OPERA HOUSE.—The first representation burlesque of "Little Jack Sheppard" was witnessed by a large and delighted audience, on night the great Comique Milbourne, takes a benefit for which "Little Jack Sheppard," with the Chapman family will be repeated. The grand Olio, in which Milbourne will assume ten characters, and an amusing farce in which Bishop, Cooper and Fields will appear. Let him have a crowded house.

THIMBLE'S VARIETIES.—The New York Blondes continue to dazzle and attract the patrons of this most popular place of amusement. Gus. Williams, in his amusing songs—the De Laves, Lelia and Zoe—and a host of other performers will appear. Matinee tomorrow at 2:30 P. M.

DO NOT LET ANY ONE FORGET that to-night Mr. Parsons will lecture at Library Hall. This gentleman is so popular that his last visit here in York he delivered an oration before an audience of four thousand people. It was, we believe, upon that occasion that Mr. Parsons was surrounded by numbers of the leading statesmen of Great Britain, that John Bright said that such eloquence as Parsons was the most eloquent man in the assembly. The subject of the lecture to-night is Richard Brinsley Sheridan.

Do not forget Mr. Evans' readings next week.

Parsons will deliver his famous lecture on "Richard Brinsley Sheridan" to-night at Mercantile Library Hall.

Anthracite Coal.

The rapid increase of the consumption of Anthracite Coal in this city and Allegheny is indicated by the frequent arrivals from the East of cargos of this Coal brought hither by Messrs. Laing & McKallip the well known merchants whose warehouse is at 347 Liberty street. These gentlemen have established a local depot at which the coal is received and before sending it to their customers it is passed through a screen, thus made clean and ready for immediate use; is sent by the firm's own carts to their customers all over both cities. It is believed by many that, besides being so much cleaner and better for office, parlor and chamber purposes, and for heating stoves, it is about as cheap as bituminous coal. Very many families are resorting to its use and find the experiment quite satisfactory.

Parsons will deliver his famous lecture on "Richard Brinsley Sheridan" to-night at Mercantile Library Hall.

Coughs and Colds are often Overlooked.

A continuance for any length of time causes irritation of the Throat, Bronchitis or some Throat Disease. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy, giving almost invariably sure and immediate relief.

Owing to the good reputation and popularity of the Troches, many worthless and cheap imitations are offered, which are worth nothing. Be sure to obtain the true "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Sold everywhere.

Parsons will deliver his famous lecture on "Richard Brinsley Sheridan" to-night at Mercantile Library Hall.

To Let a store room, cellar and three rooms upstairs, No. 26 Fifth avenue. Possession February 15, 1871. Inquire of C. H. Love, 58 Fourth avenue. MWF

Irish Wit and humor to-night at Mercantile Library Hall.

MONEY TO LOAN.—Bonds Stock and Mortgages bought and sold by George R. Hill, corner of Wood street and Third-avenue. tf.

Don't Fail to hear Hon. Wm. Parson's humorous lecture on "Richard Brinsley Sheridan, to-night at Mercantile Library Hall.

Don't fail to hear Hon. Wm. Parson's humorous lecture on "Richard Brinsley Sheridan" to-night at Mercantile Library Hall.

Irish Wit and humor to-night at Mercantile Library Hall.

Irish Wit and humor to-night at Mercantile Library Hall.

A Polish Love Story.

The perseverance with which some women follow an object upon the accomplishment of which they have once set their hearts is well illustrated by the following facts which were brought to light in Poland: Early in life Miss Szettel fell in love with an undertaker of the greatest respectability and good standing in the ghastly profession which he had chosen. No hearse ever came too early or too late to a funeral of which Mr. Thomas had control, and when a wooden coffin was ordered, one of the genuine wood was furnished; there was no humbug, no trickery about Mr. Thomas, all was open and above board. By such traits of character as these things show, the undertaker had amassed quite a princely fortune, his person was comely, his presence such as to inspire confidence, and so Miss Szettel determined that he should be hers. Many arts were tried in vain. Sometimes she would pretend to be out shopping, and would stop at Mr. Thomas's shop and asked the price of coffins. The undertaker took a natural pride in showing his wares, and would point out the particular advantages of various styles of coffins, but the lady's charms had no effect on him; he had more serious things to think of. Finally the lady ceased to call upon him, and for a few months he saw nothing of her. At last, however, she returned, expressing a wish to have her husband buried; and shortly afterwards her first was consigned to his long home. It was not long before she called again, and was received with smiles—for her second was dead. Soon a third went the way of all flesh, and the undertaker's heart opened. He admired the character of a woman who could thus withstand the ills of life, nor could he, as a shopkeeper, fail to be interested in so good a customer. Again she plied her arts, and got the undertaker, now fast becoming a victim to marry her at last, and so her life's work was accomplished and she was happy in the thought that he whom she had taken so much trouble to win at last was hers and hers only. But murder will out. It appears that the lady was a somniloquist, and one night her husband's hair rose on end, as in her sleep she partially disclosed her dreadful deeds. Inquiry followed, and it was found that the lovely wretch had actually poisoned three husbands to get one. The moral seems to be that undertakers should not give way to the wiles of good customers, especially when they happen to be lovely widows who once have ogled them.

THE STATE.

FROZEN oysters are the fashionable viand in West Chester.

PRESIDENT HAYS is lecturing all over Washington county—and the neighborhood.

BEDFORD county will have been a county for just one hundred years on the 9th of March next.

FOR Surveyor General, the Hollidaysburg *Register* favors William P. Wilson, of Center county.

ACCORDING to the Brookville *Republican* oil has been struck at Lawsenham, five miles from Red Bank.

THE Doylestown *Democrat* rather thinks the coal strikers are right and the coal operators are wrong, because the latter are capitalists.

J. V. BROWN'S store in Canonsburg was broken open and entered by burglars last week, but they only got about eight dollars for their labor.

SCARLET FEVER is raging in Chester county. In Londonderry township there were more than forty cases during the past month, and there were also a great number in Fredyffrin county.

MR. S. MATTHEWS of Washington county narrowly escaped death last week when he was thrown from a wild young horse he was riding and his head hit a stone cutting the scalp, but it is believed not seriously injuring him.

THREE collieries in the extreme west ern end of Schuylkill county are the only ones at work now in that region, and one of these three, the Lincoln colliery, will stop on February first. The suspension is more complete than ever before.

THE Washington *Reporter* says: Our friend Anthony Tripp, of Morris township, Greene County, writes us that recently his hogs were attacked with something like cholera, or putrid sore throat, and out of a lot containing eleven, he lost seven in the course of two weeks. This is certainly a serious loss, and if any one has a remedy for the complaint, Mr. T. says he would be glad to hear of it.

THE Somerset *Herald* says: A gang of one hundred and fifty bridge builders have been busily engaged, for the past few weeks, in erecting bridges along the line of the railroad, in the southern part of this county. They have already put up bridges across the mouth of the Blue Lick, Will's Creek, and are now at work on the Cox's Creek, or Mineral Point bridge. This bridge has 150 feet span and will take ten days yet to complete it. They will then build the Middle Creek and confluent bridge.

INDUSTRIAL.

THE Uniontown woolen mill has two sets of cards, six hundred and twenty-five spindles, eight narrow and two broad looms, and employs thirty hands, whose aggregate wages amount to $550 per month.

SOMERSET is to have a large planing mill. A Johnstown company is going to build it. It will have an eighteen horse power engine. Besides this there are preparations making for a number of manufacturing establishments of various kinds.

INDIANA, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, are all producing iron, and are rapidly increasing their capacity for turning it out. It will not much longer be practicable to envelop against protection for iron as demanded by Pennsylvania alone, says the New York *Tribune*.

THE Keystone Woolen Manufacturing Company in New Brighton, Pa., with a capital of $100,000, has the latest improved machinery in a new building of five stories high, 125 feet long, and 54 feet wide. 500,000 pounds of wool are used annually, 130 hands are employed in making shawls alone.

THE Detroit Company, which is working the Silver Islet mine in Lake Superior, proposes to put the island, with 4,000 acres of land lying near, and the winter product of the mine into a new joint stock company with a nominal capital of $1,500,000. The Company expects to get out 500 tons of ore during the winter.

OUR friends in Canton, Miss., says the New Orleans *Price Current*, had a most interesting occasion on the 7th inst., that having been the day set apart for laying the corner stone of the large cotton mill, which, with their usual sagacity and enterprise, the citizens of Canton have determined to build, a capital of $90,000 in gold having already been secured.

THE zinc rolling mill says the Bethlehem *Times*, will go into operation again in about two weeks. By that time the necessary repairs will have been finished. Meantime the operatives at the works have employment in sundry ways. The zinc company's yards are heaped with coal, so that we see no hindrance to operations from lack of fuel for the furnaces.

THE Sharon *Herald* says the new roll ing mill at Wheatland is now partly in operation, several puddling furnaces being in full blast. The mill is a fine one, and when completed will be second to none in the west. A great amount of work is necessary yet, however, before the entire works will be in operation. When running at its full capacity about six hundred men and boys will be employed about the works.

THE Columbia, Pa., Steel and Iron Company employs about two hundred and fifty men, and are making about fifty tons of rails per day at the Columbia rolling mill. The Company is incorporated under the laws of the State, with a capital of $2,000,000. Their mill presents a lively scene. The Columbia *Spy* says there will in all probability be a large furnace erected opposite the rolling mill during the summer. Col. Case gives the ground.

WITHIN twenty-two miles along the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad, including New Castle and Sharpsville, there are twenty-four large furnaces and six large rolling mills. These furnaces employ but twenty five tons per day, each, would amount to the handsome pile of six hundred tons per day; thus we can form some adequate conception of what the manufacturing interests of Pennsylvania would be, if properly protected by good whole some tariff laws.

MESSRS. CHILDS & KRAUSER are operating the Robbenstown, Pa., rolling mill, which turns out from ten to fifteen tons of iron daily, according to size and quality, and employs about 35 men, most of whom are men of families, and live near the mill. The firm pay out in wages to that section alone from $2,500 to $3,000 every month. They manufacture merchant and bar iron only, and have facilities for making smaller (in size) iron than any mill in that section. The mill contains four puddling and one heating furnace; it has five boilers and other necessary machinery, and in excellent condition.

OIL ITEMS.

A NEW WELL struck a few days since on the Maguire farm, was torpedoed on Saturday last and has since produced at the rate of about fifty barrels per day.

A NEW WELL has just been completed on the Angell, Hart & Campbell tract south of Bear Creek, that is doing from forty to fifty barrels. This well was drilled through casing and is 1,170 feet deep.

THE well owned by Major Bredin and others of Franklin, on the Milton Farm, in Cranberry Township, three miles from this city, is yielding seven barrels per day, and increasing. Another well in the same vicinity is being tested.

NEW STRIKE.—We are informed that a well located on land owned by Captain H. M. Hughes, adjoining Prentice & Angel tract, in Rockland township, Venango, commenced testing last week and is yielding twenty barrels per day.

THE Greenville Oil Company, consisting of Messrs. Hum, Norton, Hutchenson, Faitz, Carnes and others, have struck oil in their new well on the Two Mile Run, near Franklin. At last accounts it was pumping at the rate of ten barrels per day, and coming up. The oil is of the best lubricating kind, which makes the well, even at five barrels, a profitable investment.

WELL No. 90 Columbia farm, was completed and commenced testing on Friday last, and the well is now yielding eight to ten barrels per day. This well is located on the hill, a short distance above Petroleum Centre, and is the third one finished on that end of the farm, all of which are good wells. The Columbia farm territory ranks second to none in the oil region, and by being under the management of practical men bids fair to, hold out for years to come.

THE New Castle *Democrat* says: We have the pleasure of announcing definitely this week that oil has been found in paying quantities in Lawrence county. On Thursday of last week, the Angus Oil Company, which has been drilling a vein at Seymour station, on the Lawrence Railroad, near Edenburg, made a strike at the depth of 225 feet. They continued pumping, and since that time the well has produced between fifteen and twenty barrels per day. When the pump is stopped the oil flows, but not so fast as it can be pumped. It is of that quality known as "green" oil, but much superior and more valuable than the Venango black oil. They have already sold many barrels at the rate of $20 per barrel—the common oil brings less than $5. We received this information from a very reliable gentleman, and our readers may be assured it is not exaggerated.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

THE government of Ecuador has recognized the French Republic.

TWO robbers have been punished by the lash in the public plaza of Leon in Nicaragua.

A NEWSPAPER in English and Spanish, called *El Observador*, has been established in San Juan del Norte.

THE double inauguration of the Transaidine Telegraph and the Rio Curato Railway took place last Chistmas.

ECUADOR is quiet. Balls and theatricals seem to be the order of the day in Guyaquil, and President Morena had gone to the capital.

A POSTAL CONVENTION has been entered into between the United States of America and the Republic of Salvador. The postage has been reduced one-half from what it used to be.

GUATEMALA is in the full enjoyment of peace. The House of Representatives moves in perfect harmony with the Executive, and aids in promoting every measure useful to the country.

IN THE Peruvian Chamber of Deputies a project has been approved which authorizes the Executive to make contracts for the construction of railroads from Puno to Cuzco and from Chimbote to Huaraz.

IT HAS been agreed between the Emperor of Brazil and the government of Peru, that the vessels of war belonging to each power should have the use of the docks, &c., in the ports of either nation free of cost.

THE first railroad in Honduras is progressing. The first section has been leveled and the larger bridges finished. Eleven miles of rail had been laid down up to January 1st, and two locomotives were at work carrying materials.

SALVADOR is at peace, according to a proclamation by the President to the soldiers employed in suppressing the riots in Santa Ana, and order has been restored. The soldiers are, therefore, returned to their families and agricultural labors.

THE naval combat on the coast of Rio de Janeiro between the Prussian frigate Medusa and the two French gunboats, Le Courrier and Le Bruix, was a severe struggle of some hours, with several killed on both sides. The Medusa managed to sink both of her adversaries, and retire afterwards into the port of Rio de Janeiro to repair damages. Great crowds of people witnessed the fight from the coast. Both sides displayed considerable heroism.

THE government and more than five hundred persons of the *elite* of our society, says a Lima paper, have left for Arequipa to be present at the inauguration of the great railroad from that city to the coast. The President and the per sons accompanying him make the trip in the iron-clad frigate Independencia and the steam transports Pachitea and Chalaco. The guests of the contractor, Mr. Meiggs, go in the Panama. The preparations which have been made some time announce that the inauguration will be as splendid as the object it is intended to celebrate.

BOLIVIA is suffering from and illustrating all the great evils that civil warfare brings in its train. All the political agencies of the government are at a standstill. From this paralysis comes a total want of individual guaranties with the consequent persecutions, forced loans, imprisonment, and family disasters. The belligerents age more terrible than the savages which used to stick between their teeth, leading to a reckless outlay upon toothpicks. Not many mornings since, one of the boarders, who was engaged in unequal strife with his hash, found something harder and larger in his mouth than a mere splinter, and, upon examination, discovered that it was a very perfect and well polished human tooth, with certain fittings that gave evidence of its having passed through the hands of a dentist. While exclamations of horror at this revelation were still ringing round the breakfast, another boarder found a tooth in his hash; and, again, a third had the same luck. Then it flashed upon all that an elderly spinster of the party had for some time past been complaining that the household hash was loosening her teeth. The inference was plain, the disclosure dire. She had been shedding her molars, day after day, into her plate; taking which fact for a basis, it was evident that the remnants of yesterday's hash in that boarding house was used in the composition of to-day's, "accidents" and all.

STATE POLITICS.

CLARION COUNTY is troubled by internal dissensions. Some of the citizens want to divide the old county, and some don't.

THE Lancaster *